

news

significant shorts

Teachers warn of boycott in the fight to cut workloads

Teachers will boycott excess paperwork if a new government does not act within a year to lighten their workloads, the second largest teaching union warned yesterday.

The National Association of Schoolmasters - Union of Women Teachers, meeting in Bournemouth, vows to take "whatever measures necessary" to ease the burden of bureaucracy.

The union pledged to carry out its threat only if a new administration elected on 1 May rejected the deal it offered, described by Mr de Gruchy as "social partnership with a sting in the tail". The Conservative government had let down teachers by phasing in an "already modest" 3.3 per cent pay award over eight months, the conference heard. The Labour Party was also criticised for failing to condemn phasing.

Tory manifesto proposals for a Royal College of Teachers won little support from Mr de Gruchy. He feared parents could try to use such a body to raise complaints about teachers they claimed were incompetent.

LUCY WARD

Violent attack by rapist feared

A sex attacker who indecently assaulted two boys could strike again, a senior detective warned. Police said scientific evidence proved the same man was responsible for the attempted rape of an 11-year-old boy in Newmarket, Suffolk, in September and the rape of a 14-year-old near Braintree, Essex, in March.

"In both attacks the boys did not offer any resistance," said Det Supt Worobec. "My fear is that if he strikes again and if resistance is offered, there is a possibility that he may get violent." In both cases the attacker was described as being of Mediterranean or mixed race appearance. He had black hair, was in his Twenties, of average build and height, clean-shaven, had an East Anglian accent and wore a blue denim jacket and jeans.

Army brass surf net for recruits

Army chiefs, facing a 5,350 manpower shortage, are targeting the Internet for the next generation of recruits. Advertisements entitled "Mega Drive Required" are to be placed in Internet magazines and national newspaper supplements inviting web surfers to accept the Army World Challenge.

Five challenges, including defusing a Second World War bomb in a crowded London underground station and untangling an emergency on a parachute jump over Germany, await the surfer.

"The Internet allows us to reach the bright, inquisitive youngster who is seeking a challenge from life," said Major Alasdair Gouden, responsible for the new campaign.

Appeal to Major over jailed soldiers

John Major was asked to intervene to press for the early release of two Scots Guards jailed for life for killing a Belfast man while on patrol.

A delegation supporting the two soldiers marched to 10 Downing Street yesterday to deliver letters of support from ex-servicemen.

The campaigners included two retired generals and Phil Gallic (left), the MP for one of the men, Jim Fisher, 28, from Ayrshire. Mr Fisher and Mark

Wright, 23, from Arbroath, were jailed for life after being found guilty of murdering Peter McBride. They shot McBride, 18 and unarmed, while on patrol in 1992. The trial heard they thought the youth was carrying a bomb. A High Court judge ordered a review in December but campaigners say the review is taking too long.

Rapid test found for killer disease

Scientists at the University of Wales in Cardiff have developed a new, rapid test for the diagnosis of killer meningitis. At present, patients suspected of having the disease have to undergo painful lumbar puncture tests, in which fluid is drawn off from the spine and examined in a laboratory. Results can take 24 hours, or more.

The new method, which allows a result within 30 minutes, uses blood and urine samples and can distinguish between B and C strains of the meningococcal infection. This is important because a vaccine is available against the C strain, which can be deployed once it is identified in an area. Trials have started at five hospitals in England and Wales and one in Dublin.

Anabel Ferriman

Equity says the show will not go on

The actors' union Equity began nationwide industrial action in its pay dispute with a theatre managers' group. Equity's 35,000 members have been asked by the union not to sign any new contracts in Britain's 104 subsidised regional theatres.

The dispute is over minimum pay. Equity wants a guaranteed minimum of £250 a week with a £75 weekly subsistence allowance. The current minimum salary in subsidised repertory is £190 a week with a subsistence payment of £56 for actors working away from home. An offer from employers group the Theatrical Management Association of £200 this year and £225 in 1998 was rejected by Equity's Council two weeks ago. Action, if maintained, would black out most of the theatres by the summer.

Synthetic aid for genetic disorder

A synthetic miniature chromosome has been created for the first time by a team of scientists in Ohio, US, who hope it will eventually help in the battle against genetic disease.

The new artificial chromosome is about one-fifth to one-tenth the size of a real human chromosome, which is a threadlike structure found in every human cell, responsible for carrying our genetic material. Scientists hope the synthetic construction may be useful in carrying healthy genes to the faulty cells of people with genetic diseases such as cystic fibrosis or a form of muscular dystrophy. "People have been so frustrated by gene therapy, which has not lived up to the hype," said Huntington Willard, a geneticist from Case Western Reserve University and an author of the report, published in the journal *Nature Genetics*.

Anabel Ferriman

Police suspended after illicit puff

Three police officers caught smoking cannabis have been suspended, it was revealed yesterday. The trio, two men and a woman, were all served together at Gloucester police station.

Two of the officers were arrested while working the late night shift last night. A Gloucestershire police spokeswoman said: "An internal disciplinary inquiry is under way into the conduct of three officers in relation to the alleged use of soft drugs."

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BACR ISSUE

people



Galileo: Saw no difficulty reconciling science and religious belief (Picture: PA)

Scientists who put their faith in heavenly power

When it comes to God, a surprising number of scientists are with Galileo. "I don't read the Bible to find out how the heavens go, but how to go to heaven," said Donald Bruce yesterday, quoting the legendary astronomer.

Mr Bruce describes himself as a "believing chemist" – and not such a rare commodity, it seems. As director of a Church of Scotland project entitled Society, Religion and Technology, he was comforted to learn that 40 per cent of scientists believe in God and an afterlife. The figure, reported in the latest edition of the revered journal *Nature*, has reopened the debate about whether religious belief and scientific pursuit are compatible.

On the one hand, there are figures such as the former Archbishop of York, John Habgood, a trained scientist, and the Bishop of Leicester, Tom Butler, an electrical engineer. And on the other, high-profile atheist scientists, such as Richard Dawkins.

Significantly, the number of God-fearing scientists has not changed in the last 80 years – despite the leaps of discovery made in that time. In 1916 a landmark survey by the eminent researcher James Leuba found that 60 per cent of American scientists did not believe in God. The result caused a sensation at the time, prompting warnings from politicians about the evils of modernism.

White Leuba's prediction that non-belief among scientists would increase in the future has not come true,

there has been a significant shift in the views held by practitioners of the three fields surveyed – mathematics, biology and physics/astronomy.

Although biologists were the biggest doubters in Leuba's day, physicists and astronomers are now the leading disbelievers, with 77.9 per cent denying the existence of God. Mathematicians were the scientists most inclined to believe in God today, a total of 44.6 per cent.

Edward Larson of the University of Georgia and colleague Larry Witham from Maryland quizzed 600 scientists listed in the 1995 edition of *Who's Who in Science and Technology*.

Professor Dawkins, Reader in Zoology at New College, Oxford, and author of *The Selfish Gene*, is one of the scientific community's most vocal atheists. To him, God is simply a rival hypothesis that he deems wrong. In his book *River Out of Eden*, he wrote that the discovery of the genetic code revealed: "there is no spirit-driven life force, no throbbing, heavy, pulsating, protoplasmic, mystic deity. Life is just bytes and bytes of digital information."

But a spokesman for the Catholic Church dismissed such notions, pointing out that the Vatican employed its own scientists. "In the past scientists were even atheistic because they raised questions about God and the universe, but science and religion are becoming more reconciled now. The idea that scientists don't believe in God is a bit of a myth."

Claire Germer

Ayckbourn's theatre offered cash lifeline

Sir Alan Ayckbourn's financially troubled seaside theatre was yesterday thrown a cash lifeline.

The Stephen Joseph Theatre in Scarborough was set to close in September, with the loss of 30 full-time and 60 part-time jobs, after North Yorkshire County Council axed a grant of nearly £20,000.

The grant was linked to £17,000 Arts Council lottery funding and the theatre, which opened a year ago with financial backing from the playwright, would not have survived the loss of so much cash.

But yesterday the council announced that £40,000 may still be available for the theatre if certain conditions are met.

Although the cash only amounts to half the original grant, it means the theatre – which must produce a "viable business plan" to get the reduced sum – will still receive all the lottery money and should therefore remain open.

Theatre spokeswoman Jeannie Swales said: "We're very pleased that the council has re-addressed the funding issue, but we're not throwing any parties until we know for sure what's going on."



The council, which has said another £20,000 could be available for the threatened Harrogate

Theatre, has warned that a newly

elected county council will be re-

sponsible for awarding next year's

grants.

Mrs Swales added: "We're not

completely in the clear – we'll have

to do revisions of the programme

and budget now."

"The future is much much

brighter than it was a week

ago, but it's still not fully

asleep," she said.

The theatre, which is named af-

ter Sir Alan's theatrical mentor,

stages the playwright's new pro-

ductions before they go to the

West End theatres in London.

Radcliffe fails to halt R1 slide

Mark Radcliffe, who replaced Chris Evans as presenter of Radio One's breakfast show, has failed to stop listeners deserting the station, according to a report yesterday.

which said that nearly 400,000 listeners had been lost in the last two months.

While not denying the claim, the BBC said the figures were inaccurate.

The report, in this week's *The Radio* magazine, claimed the station lost 372,000 weekly listeners in February and more in March. It said the audience figures could plunge to their lowest since the station began in 1987.

The alleged decline accelerated after the exit of Chris Evans, the magazine said. But it could also be due to the growth in popularity of Radio 5 Live and Steve Wright's hugely popular Saturday morning show on Radio 2.

Wright's audience increased by 150,000, according to the last published independent figures.

The last officially audited Rajar

ratings showed Radio One attract-

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10.14 million. If the new figures are correct.

from taking half-a-gramme of heroin a day and hope-

fully this is going to be the first day free of heroin."

Mrs Blackadder, who says she has the sup-

port, to a certain degree, of her family and friends

added: "I am actually keeping him healthy, I am keep-

ing him safe, keeping him out of trouble and probably

saving the country some money because the police

aren't involved any longer."

"Yes, it is difficult to justify it, but at the end of the

day I love my son and do feel it is my responsibility.

"It's not society's responsibility to support my son,

it's my responsibility to help him get better and that's

what I'm trying to do."

Mrs Blackadder has said she believes "morally and

religiously" she could not allow her son to steal to af-

ford the 20-a-day addiction. She said she could not

abandon him and that the decision to support

him was the lesser of two evils."

Mother defends helping her son buy heroin

A 62-year-old Women's Institute member and school governor yesterday defended making daily trips to buy heroin from back-street dealers to feed her son's addiction.

Ex-nurse Marjorie Blackadder, 62, has spent thousands of pounds of her savings over the past five years on her son, Christopher, 23.

In an interview with GMTV, the regular churchgoer, who lives in Carlisle, Cumbria, said: "We had a discussion and he genuinely wants to get off heroin but has great problems. So I did a deal with him. I said that I would actually monitor his use of heroin to try to help him reduce his intake each day and I have been doing that."

I actually give him the money and take him in the car. I don't know where he goes. He goes and gets the heroin and he comes back home and he takes it. Since February I have been able to reduce him

from taking half-a-gramme of heroin a day and hope-

fully this is going to be the first day free of heroin."

Mrs Blackadder, who says she has the sup-

port, to a certain degree, of her family and friends

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aren't involved any longer."

"Yes, it is difficult to justify it, but

Boy, 15, dies after 'hanging' in police cell

Patricia Wynn Davies

A fresh controversy was looming yesterday over the care of juveniles in custody when a 15-year-old boy died after being found unconscious in a police cell.

The teenager, who had not been named last night, was rumoured to have tried to hang himself in the cell at Hartlepool police station, although the results of a post-mortem examination conducted yesterday will not be released until today.

The death will be viewed as particularly controversial because juveniles are not supposed to be held in police cells under any circumstances.

The 15-year-old had been arrested on suspicion of burglary and was found unconscious by custody officers at 3.15 pm on Monday. It is understood that officers resuscitated him before paramedics rushed him to Hartlepool General Hospital. He was put on a life support system but died at 11am yesterday morning.

Cleveland Police voluntarily referred the case to the Police Complaints Authority on Tuesday. Neither the force nor the authority would comment on reports that the youth, understood to be from the Hartlepool area, had used the waistband of his track suit bottoms to try to hang himself. "It is too early to speculate on the cause of death," an authority spokeswoman said.

Tony Williams, the authority member supervising the PCA investigation, has agreed to the appointment of Superintendent Len Ross of Cleveland Constabulary's complaints department, as investigating officer.

1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act made it clear that juveniles should not be placed in the cells.

"Most police stations would have a detention room for those juveniles who need to be detained," Mr Ede said. "The rooms are much more spacious and less intimidating than cells and, crucially, easier for the custody officer. But juveniles are sometimes put in cells because there is nowhere else to put them."

Roger Ede, secretary to the Law Society's criminal law committee, said the Code of Practice under the

Penal Reform, said: "If you have juveniles in custody you have to have particular concerns about their vulnerability, because they are particularly volatile and particularly prone to carrying out acts which perhaps they do not fully think through. That's why we have such specific and stringent safeguards about interviewing and detaining juveniles, with onerous responsibilities placed on those - whether in police stations or prisons - who have custody of them."

A juvenile should not be held in a cell before being interviewed and a decision over whether to charge him or her is reached. Once a decision to charge has been made, police can hold the young person into the care of social services, or send him or her home, pending a court appearance.

The boy's death follows a series of suicides by juveniles who were being held in prisons.

The Howard League warned

that the suicide toll would continue to rise as

If this man is so rich, how come he's selling his art collection?

Clare Garner

Musician Eric Clapton is selling his paintings in order to make room for more. While his collection of 20th century art is expected to fetch as much as £500,000, it is not the money he needs, but wall space.

Rather than put the pictures, drawings and sculptures which decorate his large Chelsea home into storage, the guitar legend has decided to put them under the hammer instead. On 29 May, Christie's will auction most of the collection he has assembled over the past five years in a sale of contemporary art in London.

"He's clearing wall space rather than anything else," said Monica Campos, a specialist in contemporary art at Christie's in London. "The collection consists of a few artists in great depth and he would like to move into other collecting fields. Because they are big, big paintings - several measure approximately two metres by two metres - really it's a matter of having the space to acquire new art."

Clapton is a shrewd and serious collector. Paintings by the op-art and abstract English painter, Bridget Riley, and by the Italians Sandro Chia and Marinetti, show a strong interest in key figures of the past few decades.

He also collected Matthew Smith - one of the most luscious and sensuously enjoyable of the English 20th-century post-impressionists, and has drawings by Matisse, Degas and de Chirico.

In dispensing with his collection, Clapton joins a list of celebrities who have parted with their art after being bitten by the collecting bug. In 1994, Barbra Streisand's collection of 20th century art deco fetched £4.1m at Christie's in New York. Writing in the catalogue foreword, Ms Streisand ex-



Cream collection: Eric Clapton's picture along side 'Untitled' by Sandro Chia, which goes on sale with the rest of the musician's art collection next month

Photograph: Nicola Kurtz

plained: "I'm at a whole new place now... I want to simplify my life. I want only two houses instead of seven."

In 1986, Elton John's collection of art deco was sold for £4.8m at Sotheby's, following a preview in the Victoria & Albert Museum in London.

Unlike prominent private collectors of 20th century art, such as Madonna and Jack Nicholson, Clapton's passion has been kept quiet. "It wasn't publicly known because it was more his personal collection to decorate his home. He was not building a foundation like other collectors do," said Ms Campos.

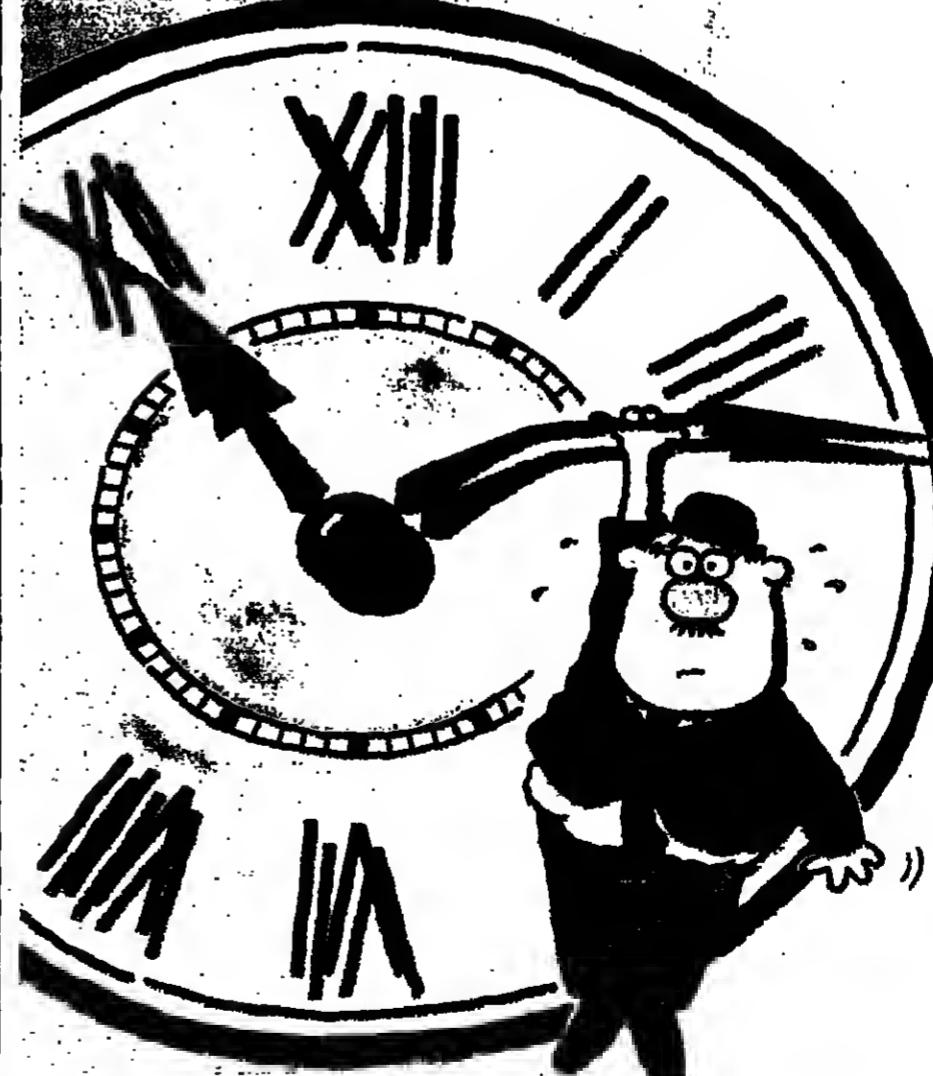
His aesthetic taste gets full marks from the auctioneers. "As with his music," said Ms Campos, "his taste is eclectic, highly personal and strongly rooted in tradition. It has been assembled by someone who has not been affected by the vagaries of fashion."

In 1986, Elton John's collection of art deco was sold for £4.8m at Sotheby's, following a preview in the Victoria & Albert Museum in London.

The collection is estimated at £300,000 to £500,000. The most valuable works are Riley's *Sheng Ting*, "a shimmering and hypnotic canvas", and Chia's *The Handgame*, both estimated at £80,000 to £40,000.

The "personal touch", reflected in the cross-section of styles and media, is, according to Ms Campos, encouraging for the art world.

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Americans play chicken with food hygiene rules

Sarah Helm
Brussels

American chickens, which end up on British tables, have been kept for long periods in a warm, festering soup of faeces and urine, allowing bacteria to spread from bird to bird.

Britain imports about two and a half thousand tons of chicken from America every year - the second biggest importer in the European Union - which are believed to find their way into processed meat products.

A gruesome picture emerged yesterday of how the Americans treat their chickens. According to European veterinary experts, when the chickens are packed in the US for export they are embedded in ice, which quickly melts, pouring its streams, mixed with chicken blood, through special leak holes cut in boxes. The warm dirty water flows over unprotected carcasses, creating further risk of contamination. On American poultry abattoir floors much "pooling of water is observed" as well as parts of bird carcasses seen unwrapped and sticking out of boxes.

The US abattoirs depend on disinfection with chlorine, at the end of the process, to decontaminate the carcasses. Such decontamination is banned in the European Union, and the entire American system falls well below European hygiene standards.

The findings of the European veterinary experts, who have recently inspected US poultry and meat export abattoirs, have led to EU threats

of an all-out ban on the import of American chicken, and brought Europe and the US to the brink of a trade war. Yet, despite the crisis in EU-US relations, and the findings of high contamination risk, neither the European Commission in Brussels, nor the Ministry of Agriculture in London, have

cessing plant with faeces on the feathers and the skin.

"At the processing plant,

the birds are hung by their feet and then stunned. From this point on they are essentially brain dead, but other physiological responses continue.

The birds often defecate. Hanging birds by their feet assumes that when they defecate, the contamination remains on the skin and feathers."

The dead chickens are put in a scald tank known as "fecal soup". In the tank contamination builds up as the water is not hot enough to kill the bacteria. Next, the birds are "defeathered" by mechanical fingers which are not cleaned between each bird and can actually collect contamination from the dirtiest bird and redistribute it onto each new carcass."

Removal of internal organs is also done by machines which cannot prevent intestinal contents spilling all over the cavity of the bird. This also causes cross-contamination.

"Finally birds are chilled in large vats of water called immersion chillers, a common bath where the birds bump against each other. Salmonella and Campylobacter get redistributed from one carcass onto others in the tank."

Salmonella and Campylobacter, the two bacteria found most frequently in poultry, cause 6.5 million illnesses in the US every year.

The American experts de-



any advice for Europe's retailers or consumers. American chicken is still not officially banned and is still on sale.

American chickens constitute only a small percentage of the birds eaten in Europe, but US products are widely used for cheap chicken products and are often found on sale, frozen in supermarkets.

The US has accused Europe of exaggerating the dangers in order to block the import of American meats. But one of the European team who carried out inspections described what he had seen in the US abattoirs as "simply disgusting".

The findings of the European veterinary experts, who have recently inspected US poultry and meat export abattoirs, have led to EU threats

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Michael Sheen

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news

Blood sports union takes aim at job cutbacks

Simon Reeve

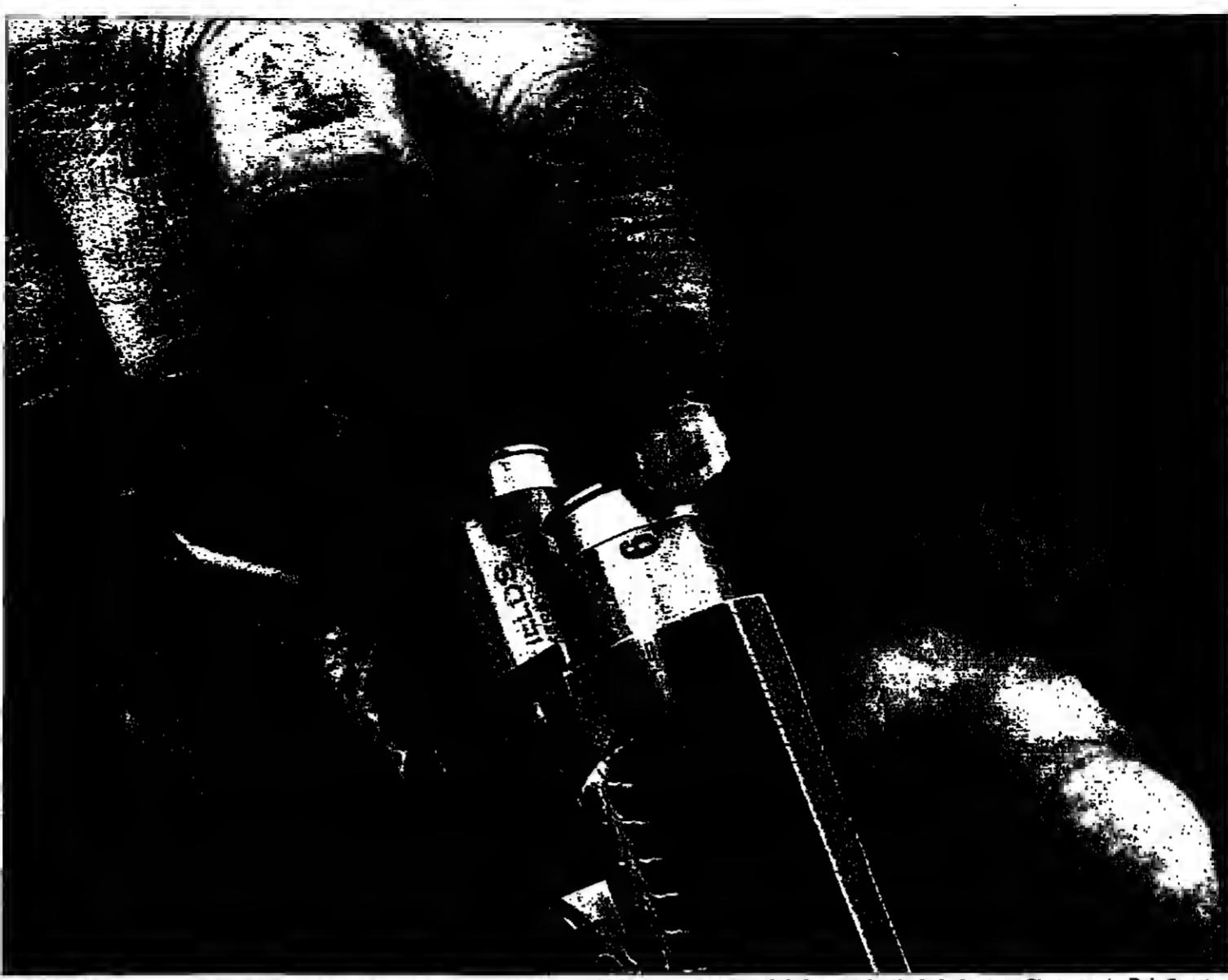
Blood sports enthusiasts and country sports workers launched a new union yesterday to protect their industry from hostile legislation and the loss of up to 160,000 jobs. The Union of Country Sports Workers wants direct talks with the main party leaders amid claims that some rural areas could be affected by a ban on hunting in a similar way to the devastation felt by mining communities after the collapse of the coal industry.

At a meeting in Whitehall, central London, yesterday – picked by a lone protester from the League Against Cruel Sports – John Fretwell, the chairman of the cew union and huntsman of the Stow Beagles, warned that any political party which bans country sports "will be scarred in rural areas for ever".

Labour has pledged a free vote in the Commons on whether to ban hunting, but Mr Fretwell claimed that such legislation would have a serious impact on other country pursuits and affect independent hotels and the rural retail industry.

According to the union, 90,000 low-paid full-time jobs are at risk, but the figure rises by another 70,000 if part-time workers are included.

Alan Loughrin, a gamekeeper and forester from Buckinghamshire, said he would be at risk from any hunting ban. "I might get another job, but when you look at the unemployment figures I doubt whether all of us could."



Loaded issue: Country sports workers fear that a hunting ban could lead to massive job losses in their industry. Photograph: Rob Stratton

Alarm at proposals to curb TV exposésPaul McCann
Media Correspondent

Television journalists are under threat from a draconian privacy code that will jeopardise the future of investigative journalism on television, it was claimed yesterday.

The Broadcasting Standards Commission – which came into being on 1 April out of a merger of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission and the Broadcasting Standards Council – is charged by law with creating a code of practice that covers privacy issues such as secret filming.

The BSC has circulated a draft code of practice to broadcasters that has alarmed the producers of programmes such as those that feature in the Channel 4 *Dispatches* series.

The proposed code asks that there is always an "overwhelming public interest" before deception or secret filming is allowed. It also states that those interviewed by journalists should have the right to withdraw their interviews after giving them, and that if a story moves on they should be informed and allowed to change their statements.

"If you started trying to apply this code to print journalists, half the stories in newspapers would be against the code," said Bernard Clark, executive producer of *Clark Television*, which made the *Dispatches* programme about Sotheby's alleged art smuggling. "The code would make proper decent investigative journalism extremely difficult," he added.

Channel 4 is also known to be concerned about the code and is making a private submission to the BSC about its worries. Central Television, maker of *The Cook Report*, has responded to the code in a joint submission with ITN.

Journalists are also concerned that the wording of the code will give companies and individuals under investigation a string of legal technicalities that could be used to prevent the broadcast of investigative documentaries.

"The whole code is a lawyer's

charter," said Mr Clark. "It's woolly and indistinct."

The 1996 Broadcasting Act, which created the BSC, dictates that the Independent Television Commission would "reflect" the cew code – due to be published later this year – in its own regulations.

Under current TTC regulations, broadcasters have to prove to their director of programming that they have "proof of wrongdoing" before they can secretly film.

Stephen Whittle, director of the BSC, said that the new code seen by *The Independent* was an early draft. "The point of sending out a consultation document is precisely in order



Clark: 'Woolly and indistinct code is a lawyer's charter'

to test the water and get some measure of the debate. The code will be a challenge. Broadcasters are having a harder test applied to them than press journalists. "The idea was to try to reconcile public distrust of journalists with the need to protect a free flow of information."

Dispatches has been the target of press condemnation for secret filming after it was revealed last month that William Buttner, an executive with security firm Compass Safety International, killed himself after being secretly filmed for an exposé of the sale of weapons for torture. The programme was also accused of entrapment by Sotheby's after it filmed an employee encouraging an undercover reporter to smuggle a work of art out of Italy.

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All you need to know about the drought...

Nicholas Schoon

What? Drought again? Surely we're one of the wettest countries in the world.

Not so. Some west-facing mountain slopes in Cumbria, are pretty damp, with more than quarter of an inch a day. But that's four times as much as the south east and East Anglia. New York, Rome, Lisbon and Paris, all get more rain in the average year than London.

Yes, but aren't there plenty of developed countries less rainfall on than ours which get by without water shortage after water shortage?

There are. But our water supplies are set up to handle average rainfall and the occasional dry spell. These have become more common, the last 24 months being the driest in England and Wales since records began.

Is this man-made climate change at work?

No scientist who values her or his reputation would say so, but more and more privately think it might be. Scientists cannot yet predict how the build-up of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere will change the climate of whole continents, let alone that of small countries like the UK.

Are all the hosepipe bans and other restrictions and shortages we've had since 1989 due to drought alone?

No. Overall demand for tap-water in England and Wales

has risen by 30 per cent over 20 years. As people have become more affluent they want more water, for their gardens, dishwashers, car washing etc.

Why not build more reservoirs, or bring the water over from the wetter parts of the country using canals and rivers and big pipelines?

It may come to that, but it will cost millions and put bills up. The water companies want to build new reservoirs but are also laying emphasis on restraining their customers' rising demand.

Couldn't it all be solved if the water company fat cats were made to end all the leakage from their mains?

No. Thames and Welsh Water lose 28 per cent, not York-shire and North West leak 26 per cent, according to the industry regulator Ofwat. Southern and Anglian lose only 13 per cent. Companies are being made to reduce wastage, but it would be very expensive to build a system with no leaks.

There are no simple solutions. There is an excellent case for richer homes with gardens and outside taps to install water meters. Householders and businesses need more advice to reduce their leaks. Government should give more leadership. Every gardener should have a water butt. And mow your lawn less short – it retains water better.

Suppose there is someone out there

Vital ingredients of life are discovered on Jupiter's moon

Charles Arthur
Science Editor

Molecules containing carbon and nitrogen, vital for creating life, may have been spotted on the surface of two of Jupiter's moons - increasing the chances that some form of life has evolved elsewhere in our solar system.

The Galileo spacecraft, which is investigating the giant planet and its moons, seems to have detected the presence of complex molecules containing the essential elements on both Ganymede and Callisto, the two largest moons of Jupiter.

Astronomers already suspect that there may be life in warm water lying beneath the frozen surface of Europa, the smallest of Jupiter's four principal moons, based on observations

molecules are present. Four previously undiscovered substances turned up in infra-red spectrometry analysis of light from Ganymede and Callisto, scientists said at a meeting in Houston, Texas, of the Lunar and Planetary Institute conference last month.

Three were no surprise, comprising water-bearing minerals, sulphur dioxide and ice. But the scientists were excited by the discovery of organic cyanides, comprising carbon and nitrogen linked by a triple bond.

These are unusual molecules to find in inorganic reactions, Thomas McCord, of the University of Hawaii, told *New Scientist* magazine. "We're saying that CN is the best candidate. That doesn't mean that there aren't others."

Molecules containing carbon and nitrogen have also been detected in the core of the Hale-Bopp comet, which has sparked further interest in the idea that comets provide an early precursor for life to develop by providing an environment in which such molecules can form.

Ganymede is unusual in that it has its own powerful magnetic field - suggesting that it has its own iron core, rather like the Earth. This could also generate enough heat to start life near the centre of the moon, despite being so remote that it gets only a tiny fraction of the sunlight that the Earth does.

Galileo, launched in 1989, reached Jupiter in 1995. In December of that year an atmospheric probe detached from the spacecraft plunged into the giant planet's gas clouds, transmitting back vital data before being crushed out of existence.

CN is the best candidate. That doesn't mean that there aren't others.

by Galileo of patterns of meteor impacts on its surface and calculations about tidal heating of the moon's core. It is thought to have a crust of ice five miles thick, and an ocean of liquid water 60 miles deep, warmed by the hot inner core. Some experts think Europa's hidden ocean could be teeming with life.

However, the new observations are the first to suggest that life may exist, or previously have done, on both Ganymede and Callisto. The new evidence comes from analysis of the light reflected from the moon. When light hits a molecule, it excites the molecular bonds, which "bounce" like a spring at their own characteristic frequency.

The frequency depends on the atoms in the molecule and the number of bonds. They then re-emit that energy as light at that frequency. When this is analysed it indicates what mol-

ecules are present. Four previously undiscovered substances turned up in infra-red spectrometry analysis of light from Ganymede and Callisto, scientists said at a meeting in Houston, Texas, of the Lunar and Planetary Institute conference last month.

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The US Pentagon has finally put its own version of the truth out there: unidentified flying objects (UFOs) are not alien spacecraft, it is not boarding any wreckage of spacecraft, and overall it does not think that there are any aliens hiding in the dark skies, writes Charles Arthur.

The announcement yesterday by a



Alien nation: The arrival of intelligent alien life on the Earth could spell bad news for humanity, according to Professor Stephen Hawking. The possible outcome has been likened to a scenario in the film *Mars Attacks!*, where the aliens shoot world leaders who have gathered for peace talks

...but don't lay yourself open to aliens, warns Hawking

Professor Stephen Hawking and other scientists have a new warning: space probes and radios may be hazardous to our health.

The reason is that if extraterrestrial life exists, and uses those probes or radio signals to detect and pinpoint us, and then travels to visit us, that species will probably be more advanced and more desperate - and hence more aggressive - than we are.

Earlier this week scientists at the American space agency, Nasa, finally lost touch after 25 years with *Pioneer 10* - now the most remote spacecraft in the universe, still moving away from us and over 67 times further from the Sun than the Earth. It carries a plaque intended to show aliens where it originated, and what sort of species built it.

But a new CD-Rom featuring Professor Hawking, famous for his theories on black holes, warns that the arrival of intelligent alien life would be bad news for humanity.

He believes it would be an experience comparable with the American Indians' encounter with Christopher Columbus. "I don't think they were better off for it," he said. Instead, many were wiped out by new diseases and wars over territory.

Malcolm Young, professor of psychology at the University of Newcastle, agrees wholeheartedly. "It is very, very expensive to do any sort of crewed interstellar travel," he said. "If anybody, or anything, ever does show up in the solar system then it must be because they really wanted to get here. Goodwill seems an unlikely motivation. But if your home star's ex-

ploding or your planet's dying, then it would be worthwhile. But in that case, you're not going to be interested in sharing. It will be like the film *Mars Attacks!* - all the world leaders want to negotiate peace, but the aliens just shoot them."

He points out that dead probes such as *Pioneer 10* are unlikely to be found, let alone to indicate our origins. "They're just interstellar junk."

But old radio broadcasts will now have reached any star within 70 light years - which includes hundreds of thousands of star systems. "It only needs one of them to be able to crack the code for its origin," he said.

Professor Hawking prefers to think that aliens have accidentally missed Earth, but is not looking forward to any time when they correct that oversight.

It's expensive to do any sort of crewed interstellar travel

"It could be very nasty," he said. *Pioneer 10* is one of four deep space probes now heading out from Earth. It carries a plaque which shows the star it came from, relative to 14 highly energetic stellar radio sources called pulsars, and to the centre of the galaxy. A sufficiently intelligent race could trace its source. Other probes, such as *Voyager 1* and *2*, and *Pioneer 11*, are also headed slowly, and in contrasting directions, towards other stars - though they will take at least 30,000 years to arrive. Over the next million years they will pass stars in our close neighbourhood, light years distant. But we will lose touch with them over the next 30 years. *Pioneer 10* and *11* were launched in March 1972 and April 1973 respectively, and are now far outside the solar system, 46 and 67 times further than the Earth from the Sun.

UFOs? There's no need to worry, says Pentagon

Book" project findings, which looked at 12,618 sightings of UFOs between 1949 and 1969, drew scorn from UFO-watchers though, who insisted that it ignores the small but significant number of sightings which cannot be explained by any natural or manufactured phenomena.

But the Pentagon was insistent yesterday, after restating the findings of the "Blue Book" report.

"There are no aliens out there that we are aware of," said a spokesman. He was answering questions about the 39 Americans in the "Heaven's Gate" cult who last week committed suicide, saying they were "going to join the spaceship following the [Hale-Bopp] comet". A number of Americans are convinced that an

alien spacecraft is trailing the comet - an effect that astronomers say is caused by the apparent movement of a planet which is positioned near the comet's position in the sky when it passes from some parts of Earth.

However, Graham Birdsall, editor of *UFO* magazine, said yesterday: "22.4 per cent of the Blue Book observations were classed as

"unknown". Since then there have been thousands of UFO observations by sober, professional people.

"I accept that 95 per cent can be explained by normal phenomena. But the US Air Force and the Ministry of Defence are still very interested in this, and I have yet to see anything which can explain the other 5 per cent of observations."

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news

Homes boom promises end to negative equity

Nic Cicutti
Personal Finance Editor

Fresh confirmation of the meteoric rise in property prices came yesterday as the Halifax Building Society released figures showing the average value of homes rose by 1 per cent in March.

The increase brings the total rise in prices over the past 12 months to 7.2 per cent, up from just 1.7 per cent in March last year.

However, the Halifax yesterday moved to downplay suggestions of an Eighties-style boom by pointing out that prices are still 4.2 per cent below their peak in May 1989.

"Though we again confirm that the market is continuing to recover, this is still at only a moderate pace, with no indication of the boom conditions of the late Eighties," a Halifax spokesman said.

The society added that the most recent transaction figures for the number of homes bought in England and Wales showed a decline of 4.1 per cent in February, compared with the previous month.

Halifax's figure, up from 6.6 per cent in February, comes on days after a separate survey by



minute before contacting an estate agent. Potential buyers are forced to compete for the few attractive homes that are put up for sale.

The rises look set to bring to a rapid end one phenomenon of the housing market collapse – negative equity, where the cost of a mortgage is greater than the value of a home.

A survey by Woolwich Building Society in January showed that the number of people with negative equity dropped by 650,000, to 405,000 at the end of 1996. Experts believe that if prices continue to rise as at present, the remaining number could be all but wiped out.

However, signs of some cooling in the market came yesterday from Legal & General, whose separate survey of moving intentions, showed the number of people who said they were likely to change homes in the past six months has fallen, from 26 per cent to 17 per cent.

Neville Walton, L&G's director of financial services, said:

"Activity is constrained by the threat of increases in interest rates, by uncertainties caused by the general election and the public viewing houses less as an investment... and more simply as a home to live in."

Once upon a time, children used to read a good book...



Now read on: The children's writer Liz Wier reads to youngsters at the Royal Victoria Hospital for Sick Children in west Belfast to mark International Children's Book Day. The aim is to encourage more widespread reading by young people.
Photograph: Pacemaker

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Ailing Concorde will have to keep flying for another 20 years

Randeep Ramesh
Transport Correspondent

Concorde, the world's only supersonic passenger jet, is likely to remain in service for another 20 years despite a number of high-profile incidents in the last few months.

Only this week, two transatlantic flights on one day had to be halted after the planes dumped fuel and returned to Kennedy International Airport in New York when warning lights flashed inside the cockpit.

And in February, three incidents involving British Airways Concorde's twenty-year-old canards left passengers grumbling.

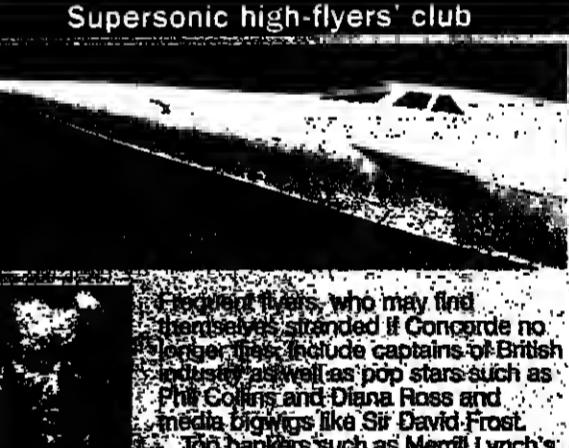
The supersonic jet, only 20 of which were built, had worse scrapes. Since 1989, three BA Concorde have lost large sections of their rudders in mid-flight – which cost £5m to replace. However, no plane has ever crashed and the structures remain in almost perfect condition.

None of the problems encountered has been serious enough to warrant an investigation by the airworthiness authorities. However, they do mar the image of the aircraft – which encourages the rich, the famous and those simply in a big hurry to cough up £2,500 for the three-hour flight across the Atlantic.

As the aircraft grow older, the cost of keeping them in service also rises. Every plane has to undergo 22 hours of maintenance for every one hour of flight, more than three times that required for a Boeing 747. All of BA's Concorde are overhauled twice a year and they recently had their interiors refurbished.

Despite the latest problems, the Civil Aviation Authority has just extended the "life" of each Concorde by more than 20 per cent.

Even with the extra cash needed, the planes are still profitable. British Airways, which has seven Concorde in its fleet, has consistently made money – which should irk taxpayers in



the pockets of those who may find themselves stranded if Concorde no longer flies. Include captains of British industry as well as pop stars such as Phil Collins and Diana Ross and media bigwigs like Sir David Frost. Top earners such as Mervyn Lynch's Michael Marks and John Thomson, of Colman's Sauces, would find hopping across the Atlantic for all-important business meetings almost impossible. According to British Airways, 25 per cent of passengers use the aircraft for business travel. Yet 70 per cent are tourists, many of whom are prepared to pay the £2,500 fare to New York and save time and avoid jet lag.

Captain Eddie Legend Jackie Stewart, the Formula One legend, about 40 times and completed 500,000 miles last year as he travelled the globe in his private jet. Richard Branson, chairman of the Virgin Group, tried to sign up Chris Evans, the BBC's top earner, to fly him to New York.

France and Britain who footed the £1.2bn bill. Air France has seven Concorde but only uses five normally.

The problem for other carriers is that the jet has no obvious successor. British Aerospace, which built Concorde with French giant Aerospatiale, produced plans for a 200-seater jet four years ago, but the project petered out after the Government refused to dole out a subsidy to the company.

For the super-rich, Sukhoi, a Russian manufacturer, had planned to develop a 10-seater corporate plane which could match Concorde's cruising speed of twice the speed of sound. The project never took off because the

plane-makers could not find enough buyers. Although Concorde put Europe ahead in commercial supersonic flights, the Americans are anxious to regain their supremacy in the skies. While Europe has only prepared to spend a paltry £10m a year on supersonic research, the US has agreed to a £1.2bn, 10-year programme. The US authorities are using an old Russian "Concordski" – the Tupolev Tu-144 – as a test plane.

"People are always asking about the future of supersonic transport," says Captain Mike Bannister, BA's flight manager for Concorde. "With no real signs of a successor, it looks like it will be Concorde."

Women riders win fight

Douglas Fraser

The ladies of Hawick will be allowed to join the Scottish border town's annual Common Riding Festival next month, after both sides in this celebrated war agreed to compromise.

The tradition – which goes back to mediæval times, and appears to many observers to have been stuck there – is changing to allow women to take part in two of the currently all-male equestrian rideouts. As there are 16 in total, the agreement falls short of the Hawick Lady Riders' ambitions, but they have pinned hopes of further change on a new promise of further talks

starting after this year's events. The two mixed-sex events will be unofficial, preparatory rides. Women will still be barred from participation in the week-long official events in early June. They relented in their determination to take part in the rideout on 6 June, the main one in which townsmen follow their Cornet – the local lad who presides over the ceremonies – both to mark out ancient boundaries and to commemorate victory over English soldiers in 1514.

The compromise follows a year of acrimony among the 16,000 people of Hawick, which came close to the first ever cancellation of its main festival. When two women, Ashley

Simpson and Mandy Graham, saddled up to take part last summer, they faced abuse, taunts and threats, one of which resulted in a court conviction. A senior Borders official yesterday warned of the continuing possibility of traditionalists trying to disrupt the mixed-sex rideouts this year, or even the napping of horses.

The women began a civil court action last month, backed by the Equal Opportunities Commission, in which a decision is awaited from a sheriff on whether the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act applies to the Common Riding. It was unclear yesterday if the action will be continued.

THE INDEPENDENT

election '97

Clarke pulls out tax pledge plum



Pause for thought: Ministers listening to the launch of the Conservative Party manifesto yesterday. Promises of tax breaks emphasised the party's commitment to the family

Photograph: Tom Pilston

Colin Brown
Chief Political Correspondent

Kenneth Clarke was responsible for one of the key trade-offs which gave the Conservative manifesto its strong "One Nation" flavour, *The Independent* has learned.

The Chancellor agreed to the tax breaks for married couples with children, which formed one of the "plums" in the manifesto, in return for downgrading the commitments to abolish inheritance tax and capital gains tax.

Mr Clarke had earlier refused to accept the tax break plan for

Chancellor's trade-off over family income secures 'One Nation' theme

families when it was pushed in the Cabinet by John Redwood, who was keen on strengthening the commitment to the family.

The Chancellor's late conversion to the scheme, with the support of William Waldegrave, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, came in the negotiations before the political Cabinet at Chequers, which agreed the broad outline for the manifesto, including the privatisation of London Underground.

Mr Clarke was resisting the pressure from John Major to abolish the two wealth taxes, which the Prime Minister had promised soon after winning the leadership contest against Mr Redwood.

At that time, the pledge to continue the tax cutting agenda for some of the better off in society was seen as a pay off by Mr Major to the Tory right-wing for supporting him against Mr Redwood's challenge.

Mr Clarke, however, was not convinced, and succeeded in se-

curing a deal in which the commitment to abolish the wealth taxes was watered down in return for finding the £1.2bn to fund the tax breaks for families.

"It was agreed with the Chancellor we would downgrade the capital gains tax and the inheritance tax commitments so that would leave room for the tax breaks," said a Whitehall source.

The co-operation of the Chancellor was also needed to produce the pension plus

scheme. He has kept very close to the game."

The fact that Mr Clarke's stamp is on the manifesto may alarm some of his right-wing critics who called for his sacking before the campaigning began in earnest over his refusal to allow a more Euro-sceptic approach to the European single currency.

In spite of the Prime Minister's commitment to the "have-nots" with the manifesto, it carried enough initia-

tives to promote self-help and traditional family values to earn a welcome from leading right wing figures in the Tory party.

Both the proposals by Gillian Shephard, the Secretary of State for Education, to publish all test results and the tax breaks for married couples were welcomed by Mr Redwood, who was touring Tory constituencies in the Home Counties. "I am glad to see the Government setting out some

of the long term plans to curb welfare dependency, promote independence and to help those who care for others. This is exactly what the Conservative Party should be doing – promoting forward-thinking ideas," Mr Redwood said.

However, Mr Clarke is emerging as one of the pivotal players in the delivery of the manifesto for a fifth Conservative term. The Prime Minister's confirmation that the tax breaks for families would take prece-

dence over the aim of achieving a basic tax rate of 20p was further confirmation that the Tory party is going into the election with One Nation policies dominating its agenda.

It may raise Mr Clarke's stock now, but he could risk shouldering much of the blame if the Tories lose the election. The policy compromise on Europe – thrashed out some weeks ago with Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Secretary – is being ignored by dozens of Tory candidates who will be fighting on a commitment to reject a single currency.

Tumim may stand in Tatton

Jojo Moyes

Judge Stephen Tumim, the retired HM Inspector of Prisons, has been approached by the Liberal Democrats to stand against Tory MP Neil Hamilton as joint-party "Anti-Sleaze" candidate in the Cheshire constituency of Tatton.

Judge Tumim, who is currently out of the country, was said by Liberal Democrat sources to have spoken to a senior party figure about the plan for both Labour and Liberal Democrat candidates to stand aside – should Mr. Hamilton continue to contest the seat.

It is also understood that former Beirut hostage Terry Waite has ruled himself out of standing against Mr. Hamilton, who has been the focus of persistent sleaze allegations.

The local Labour Party, whose candidate for Tatton, Jon Kelly, offered to stand down to make way for an independent challenger last Saturday, said it was "happy in principle" with some of the names suggested, but stressed that initial discussions were not being made at local level.

The apparent coalition between the parties appears to indicate a renewed attempt to force Mr. Hamilton to stand down, despite the support of his local Tatton Conservative Association. There were also suggestions yesterday that the North West Regional Conservatives were applying pressure to Mr. Hamilton, although a spokesman denied this.

Mr. Hamilton, speaking exclusively to his constituency's local paper *The Knutsford Guardian* yesterday, said he would not resign, despite the intense pressure placed upon him.

"Errors of judgment and misinterpretation of rules are not synonymous with dishonesty. MPs are no better, nor worse, than the population at large. Every barrel has its rotten apples. I am not one of them," Mr. Hamilton said.

"I have no intention of surrendering to a squallid witch-hunt by newspapers," he added. But the former trade minister said it would be a miracle if public confidence in him had not been affected by "dishonest" media coverage.



Tony Blair preparing his manifesto yesterday

Photograph: Peter Macdiarmid

Blair writes out his 10-point plan

Christian Wolmar
Westminster Correspondent

This morning, Tony Blair will unveil Labour's manifesto, setting out a personally-written 10-point "contract with the British people", which will form the basis of a programme for a Labour government.

Mr Blair will concede that several Tory policies were correct, such as tighter regulation of the trade unions and the encouragement of free enterprise. But he will criticise the Conservatives for having failed to address social problems, for their "boom and bust" style of economics and for their hubristic policies on the NHS.

The manifesto is being trailed as a cautious document, based around the five pledges which were included in the draft manifesto approved by the party membership last year.

Labour sources say it will be a "programme for government", not will be subject to last-minute changes on the Today programme and is "uncompromisingly new Labour".

At 16,000 words, the Labour manifesto is marginally shorter than the Conservative one published yesterday.

The Labour Party issued photocopies of Mr Blair's 10-point contract. They showed that the Labour leader appeared to have some difficulty with the number of "ps" in "developing" in the eighth pledge, covering the environment, which he crossed out and settled for "develop".

The manifesto will address the fact that many people are bored with politics, saying it is a result of the Conservatives' broken promises.

The manifesto starts off with a statement from Mr Blair in which he borrows the old "One Nation" slogan from the Conservatives. He says: "I believe in Britain. It is a great country, with a great history, and the British people are a great people. I believe Britain can and must be better. I want Britain to be one nation with shared values and purpose, where merit comes before privilege, run for the many, not the few."

Mr Blair sets out that his purpose is to create a Britain in which there will be better hospitals and schools, "better ways of fighting crime" and in which we will be "equipping ourselves for a new world economy". He says: "I want a country in which people get on, do well and make a success of their lives".

The five pledges covered low inflation and taxation; reduced class sizes through the abolition of the assisted places scheme; 250,000 young people off the dole paid for by the windfall tax on utility companies; reducing waiting lists through cutting NHS bureaucracy; and more rapid punishment for young offenders.

To these, Mr Blair has added some rather unspecific commitments to safeguard the environment and develop an integrated transport system, to "clean up and decentralise politics", provide leadership in Europe, and ensure government "helps build strong families and strong communities". Education, he stresses, is to be "the No 1 priority".

THE CAMPAIGN

It was the Conservatives' big day, with all eyes focussed on the party's manifesto launch.

The Prime Minister told voters that Britain was booming and that the nation could look forward to undreamed-of prosperity.

Key pledges in the manifesto included tax breaks for married couples in which one partner stays at home, cuts in public spending and tax and a tough stance on Europe.

The Conservatives promised a guarantee of school standards for parents; the expansion of specialist schools; and education vouchers for 14-21 year-olds.

They also guaranteed that funding would increase in real terms every year for the next five years; and on housing, the Conservatives pledged that half the remaining public housing stock would be sold off to housing associations or other private landlords.

Labour used its morning press conference to condemn the Conservatives' performance since 1992.

The Liberal Democrats, meanwhile, launched their policies on health. They promised £250m extra for the NHS from new tobacco tax and national insurance changes; a pay review body for doctors and nurses; and more family-friendly employment policies in the public services.

KEY ARGUMENTS

The Conservatives' promise of extra tax allowances to promote the family was the top debating point of the day.

John Major said that the plans would give proper recognition to the role played by many parents and carers in meeting their family responsibilities.

However, Paddy Ashdown attacked the plan, claiming that the Conservatives would not be able to find the money to carry it out.

The scheme has been panned by some commentators at £3.4 bn, but its authors estimate it will only cost £1.2 bn. Mr. Ashdown branded the document "a manifesto for the few, not the many".

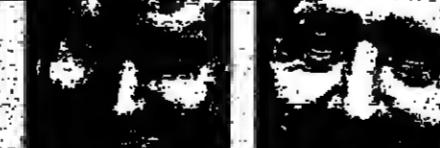
Meanwhile, the shadow Chancellor, Gordon Brown, said a promise to help families was not credible from a Government which had nearly halved the married couple's allowance in five years.

At Labour's press conference, he and Labour's trade and industry secretary, Margaret Beckett, highlighted 92 promises which they claimed the Conservatives had broken since 1992.

Mr. Brown accused the Government of presenting uncouth pledges on tax cuts "without the faintest idea of how to pay for them".

However, a confident Mr. Major made plain that his aim was not just to move into "the next phase of Conservative prosperity".

GDD DAY



Swampy, the eco-warrior who fooled journalists earlier this week by saying he was standing in the general election as an April Fool, was today praised by Paddy Ashdown for his persistence.

The Liberal Democrat leader, who was holding a press conference near to Manchester airport where Swampy is campaigning against a second runway, said: "I admire [protesters'] determination to stick to their principles."

ONE TO REMEMBER

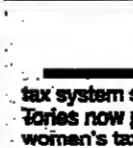
Michael Howard, the Home Secretary visited a newly opened cycle route in his constituency at Folkestone, Kent, and assembled photographers asked him to line up with a group of local children for a photo-call. The children were predictably asked to say "Cheese." Onlookers, including representatives of a local press agency, were later unanimous in their assertion that the children responded by chorusing "Sleaze."

BAD DAY



Dafydd Wigley, leader of Plaid Cymru, saw the launch of his party's manifesto postponed by a full week, although the party was not expecting the delay to dent their poll showing. Labour too had delayed their launch, for just a day, saying they did not wish to be seen to clash with the Conservatives. "I wish we could be that devout," commented a party member, before attributing PC's lateness to straightforward logistical difficulties.

HDGWASH



"We, the Conservatives, respect people's choice and within the family, if that family choose to have one person staying at home to look after the children and the other going out to work to maintain the family, the tax system should acknowledge that," Chancellor Kenneth Clarke, explaining why the Tories now promise tax relief for married couples, having phased it out and insisted women's tax affairs should be separate from their husbands' a few years ago.

THE OTHER PARTIES

The Scottish National Party launched their election campaign, encouraged by an opinion poll which showed they had more than twice the level of local support than the Conservatives.

"We are better organised, better financed, and more solidly based than ever before,"

Alex Salmond, the SNP leader told a news conference.

Meanwhile, Alan Sked, leader of the UK Independence Party, said his party had a unique problem: "We are very pure, but I don't want people to think that because we are sleaze-free, we have no knowledge of sex."

MEDIA STAR



Not surprisingly the launch of the Conservative manifesto dominated all the news bulletins, with Mr Major himself doing the Radio 4 Today programme BBC Breakfast News, BBC local radio, ITN's early evening news, Sky News, Channel 4, and Channel 5. He attempted to shift the focus away from sleaze and on to policies outlined in the manifesto, but was not altogether successful. On the Today programme, he accused John Humphrys of "hijacking" the interview because he insisted on questioning the Prime Minister about cash-for-questions and sex-scandal

Tory blueprint for 2000 and beyond

Tax breaks for families were the centre-piece of the Conservative 1997 election manifesto, but the programme for a fifth Tory term showed a shift away from tax cuts for the better-off.

John Major said the improved tax allowances for married couples costing £1.2bn would take priority over reducing the standard rate of income tax to 20p in the pound, and past Tory pledges to abolish inheritance tax and capital gains tax were watered down.

"Our aim is to spread opportunity for all to succeed, whoever they are and wherever they come from, provided they are prepared to work hard. To turn the 'have nots' into the 'haves'. To support the family in providing security and stability," Mr Major wrote in the foreword to the manifesto.

The Economy

The manifesto says the Conservatives are the only party that can cut taxes because they are the only party which is serious about controlling public spending.

They make five key commitments:

"Over the next Parliament, we will achieve our goal for the Government to spend less than 40 per cent of our national income."

"Our aim is to ensure Britain keeps the lowest tax burden of any major European economy."

"Over the next Parliament, our aim will be to achieve our target of a 20p basic rate of income tax, while maintaining a maximum tax rate of no more than 40p."

"During the next Parliament, we will maintain an inflation target of 2.5 per cent or less."

"We will continue to reduce the burden of capital gains tax and inheritance tax as it is prudent to do so."

The Prime Minister had told the Tory Central Council in Harrogate on 30 March last year that inheritance tax was to go: "I want to cut, and when possible, abolish inheritance tax. Labour wince when I say that." But there was no mention of this in the manifesto.

The Family

The manifesto gives a commitment to give priority to "future reductions in personal taxation that help families looking after dependent children or relatives by allowing one partner's unused personal allowance to be transferred to a working spouse where they have these responsibilities."

Mr Major said it would "probably" be achieved in the second year of a Tory government.

Who will benefit? – around 2 million one-taxpayer couples with dependent children, or dependant elderly relatives and others needing care, would gain up to £17.50 a week – around £900 a year. The manifesto does not make it clear, but couples have to be married to qualify.

How would it work? At the moment, if one spouse does not take paid work in order to look after children or dependent relatives, they not only give up earnings but may also be unable to benefit from their personal tax allowances. In future, a housewife or husband looking after a child qualifying for child benefit or caring for an infirm relative, would be able to put their personal tax allowance against the tax of the family.

The Elderly

In the first session of the next Parliament, the Conservatives would implement the partnership scheme for long term care for the elderly, making it easier for people to pay using private insurance schemes without giving up their lifetime savings.

Children

The Children Act would be monitored and changed if necessary to ensure it maintained a proper balance between the rights of children and responsibilities of adults. Legislation would remove unnecessary barriers to adoption. New guidance would be issued to ensure social workers "properly reflect the values of the community... Social workers dealing with children will receive special training to cope with the often heart-rending cases they face."

A new regulatory framework would apply the same standards in the private and the public childcare sectors.

Jobs and technology

Project Work, a scheme similar in the American "welfare" system, is to be expanded. The stated aim is to help 100,000 people who have been unemployed for more than two years in find work; those who do not find jobs are required to work for a specific period in a community project. An innovative "Britain works" scheme will be developed using the private and voluntary sectors with the aim of getting people off welfare and into work.

The Millennium Lottery Fund will be used to pay for computer facilities and information links available in schools, libraries, museums, voluntary organisations and village halls after the turn of the century, when its current purpose ends.

Red tape and small businesses

"Sunset" requirements would ensure that regulations died automatically unless renewed. The small companies' rate of corporation tax will be in line with personal taxation.

In the next Parliament, we will reform business rates to reduce the cost hat falls upon small businesses."



Setting the tone: John Major yesterday launching the manifesto with the Conservative banner.

Two brains put their heads together

Colin Brown

Chief Political Correspondent

A former minister, known around Westminster as "two brains", and a former adviser to David Owen were responsible for writing most of the Conservative Party manifesto for a fifth term of office.

David Willetts, 41, one of the brightest MPs in the Commons, had the task of drawing together the policy initiatives across Whitehall and putting them together in a concise, readable form, with Danny Finkelstein, the head of the Tory research department.

They worked with Norman Blackwell, head of the Prime Minister's Number 10 policy unit, to produce a manifesto which could show that the Tories had not run out of ideas.

One of the keys to the success of the document was the close working relationship between the three "policy wonks". Mr Willetts had worked with Mr Blackwell when he was in the Number 10 team. Mr Blackwell had worked with Mr Finkelstein since his appointment to replace Andrew Lansley in Conservative Central Office in 1995. Mr Finkelstein and Mr Willetts forged an alliance when Mr Finkelstein, a former SDP strategist, ran the Socialist Market Foundation.



In demand: David Willetts being interviewed after the manifesto launch.

Insiders said that Willetts had more difficult in 1997 to draw up the manifesto than in 1992, when he was in the Number 10 team. Mr Blackwell had worked with Mr Finkelstein since his appointment to replace Andrew Lansley in Conservative Central Office in 1995. Mr Finkelstein and Mr Willetts forged an alliance when Mr Finkelstein, a former SDP strategist, ran the Socialist Market Foundation.

One Nation values stage their own manifesto launch

Fran Abrams

Political Correspondent

The return of John Major to the Conservative Party to the One Nation told is signalled in yesterday's manifesto. In 1992, the Prime Minister chose to adopt the Thatcherite creed of slim government, low taxes and personal prosperity.

John Major set the tone for the manifesto by giving shape to the task of identifying the areas in which the Tories could deviate from the late 1980s.

Yesterday's offering uses the language of social responsibility and community values. While a commitment to the market economy runs strong, through it, the reader's mind is thrown back to an earlier brand of Conservatism.

Pensions Plus, a scheme announced by Peter Lilley, the Secretary of State for Social Security, will provide all young people entering the workforce with a personal pension fund paid for through a rebate on their national insurance contributions.

A Competition Bill will be introduced in the first session of the next Parliament to give companies greater protection against price fixing, dumping, and other restrictive practices by larger competitors.

Pensions

The state pension will be protected against price rises, though it will not rise in line with average earnings. But the emphasis is on self provision through private pension schemes, including the conversion in the next century of state pensions.

Pensions Plus, a scheme announced by Peter Lilley, the Secretary of State for Social Security, will provide all young people entering the workforce with a personal pension fund paid for through a rebate on their national insurance contributions.

At retirement they would be entitled to the full pension earned by this accumulated investment. They will be guaranteed a pension at least equivalent to the state pension – plus inflation – possibly amount-

ing to £175 a week, although no figure is given.

Social Security

Benefits will be targeted more at those in need. However, plans to tax or means-test child benefit have been dropped. The manifesto states that child benefit and family credit will be protected against inflation as part of a "family benefit guarantee".

A new Benefit Fraud Inspectorate will police the councils who provide housing benefit. There will be more home visits to crack down on cheats.

Single Parents

The Parent Plus scheme, which helps lone parents to find work, could be extended from pilots if it is successful.

Europe and the single currency

The manifesto states: "In an uncertain, competitive world the nation state is a rock of security. We should

be in Europe, but not run by Europe. A British Conservative government will not allow Britain to be part of a federal European state."

No changes to the Treaty of Rome would be accepted which would further centralise decision-making, or remove Britain's right to permanent opt-outs. Britain would retain its veto and oppose the extension of qualified majority voting. The rights of national parliaments would be defended. Frontier controls would be maintained, and any attempt to extend the concept of European citizenship would not be accepted.

On the single currency, the manifesto states: "We believe it is in our national interest to keep our options open to take a decision on a single currency when all the facts are before us. If a single currency is created, without suitable convergence, a British government will not be part of it."

Education

Under a new "Education Guarantee", there would be national targets for school performance. Each school would have to draw up improvement plans based on these. Action would be taken against those schools which fail. Test results at seven, 11 and 14 would be published and every child would be assessed at five. There would also be a new test for 14-year-olds.

Education authorities would be subject to independent inspections, and a new system of teacher appraisal would take pupil performance into account.

Local authorities would be required to delegate more of their budgets to schools, and those which have not opted out would be assessed as locally-maintained schools.

By 2,000, one in five schools would specialise in technology, arts, languages or sport. All schools would be able to select some of their pupils, and where parents wanted it, there would be a grammar school in every town.

All students between the age of 14 and 21 would receive vouchers for training or for education up to A-Level standard.

Health and the NHS

Resources for the NHS would be increased year-on-year as the economy grows. More information would be published on how successfully hospitals treated patients, and family doctors would be able to offer a wider range of services.

The number of nurses working in GP practices would continue to grow, as would the number of GPs and nurses allowed to prescribe a wide range of drugs.

No long-stay mental hospitals would be closed unless there were adequate care facilities in the community, and there would be an increase of investment for the whole health service as the Private Finance Initiative unleashed a new flow of investment.

Privatisation

Private capital and management skills would be introduced to the Royal Mail, but its identity and characteristics would be preserved. Parcelforce would be transferred to the private sector, but every Post Of-

fice would provide a full parcel service at an economical cost.

Plans would also be brought forward to privatise the London Underground. The proceeds from this would be recycled to modernise the network within five years, but fare increases would be pegged at the level of inflation for at least four years.

Competition would also be extended for domestic gas users and would be introduced into the water industry.

Strikes

Industrial action which has a disproportionate or excessive effect, for example by disrupting an essential service, would no longer have legal immunity. Employers and members of the public would be able to seek injunctions to prevent it. Strike action would have to be approved by a majority of union members eligible to vote and repeat ballots must be held if negotiations are extended.

Transport

The privatisation of British Rail would be completed, and any surplus after the Tube network has been modernised would be invested in transport in London and elsewhere. Regional airports would be encouraged to offer direct services to the rest of the world.

Law and Order

New measures to cut crime would include the installation of 10,000 CCTV cameras in town centres in the next three years, with the backing of £75m of public money. A voluntary identity card scheme would be based on a new photographic driving licence.

The courts would be able to impose Parental Control Orders on people who fail to keep their children under control, and would be able to order reparation to the victims of young criminals. Young offenders over 16 may be monitored through electronic curfews.

In rape cases and others where victims are particularly vulnerable, the judge would be able to stop a defendant from personally questioning them in the witness box.

A national crime squad would be set up and legal aid would be changed so that it functions within defined cash limits.

Housing

Tenants would be encouraged to transfer their homes to new landlords including housing associations, raising some £25bn of new private investment. Through this method, more than half the remaining public housing would be handed over and some of the worst housing estates would be improved.

Public landlords would be forced to sell houses empty without good reason for more than a year. More new homes would be built on reclaimed sites in towns.

The Rough Sleeper Initiative for the homeless would be extended, and hostel places would be provided so that no-one need sleep out on the streets.

Agriculture and animals

Reform of rabies controls would be considered in a green paper. Measures to stop quota-hopping would be negotiated, and Britain would press the European commission to set up regional committees for fishermen.

Sport and culture

Lottery money would be used to train young athletes and artists, and there will be revenue funding for bursaries, concessionary tickets to professional performances and support for young people's organisations.

Defence

There is no need for a defence review, which would "raise fear and uncertainty about the future." The services would continue to have the modern weapons they need, and resources would be targeted at recruitment.

An Army Foundation College would be set up for 1,300 16 and 17 year-olds who want to join.

The Constitution

There is no case for radical reform of the House of Commons, for a Bill of Rights or for changes in the voting system. However, Parliament would be given more time to consider legislation through a reform of the Queen's Speech to govern provisional plans for the following year.

The Union

The union between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland underpins the nation's stability and should not be disturbed. However, the Conservatives have gone further in recognising the diversity of the nations and have published separate manifestos for Wales and Scotland.

Northern Ireland

Locally-accountable democracy must be achieved in the Province, and negotiation will continue with all the democratic parties. However, any security measures which are required to protect people from violence will be taken. "We will never be swayed by terrorist violence nor will we ever compromise our principles with those who seek to overthrow the rule of law by force."

John in 1500

Manifesto analysis: The Tory Party pledge to cut taxes and raise spending does not add up

Conservative's tax bombshell may explode in Major's face

Diane Coyle
Economics Editor

Report

privatisation of British Rail

and Order

leasuries to cut crime would be installation of 500,000 CCTVs in town centres in the next years, with the locking of £75 million. A violent crime reduction scheme would be based on a photographic driving licence, courts would be able to issue Parental Control Orders, which will keep their children control, and would be able to reparation to the victims of criminals. Young offenders may be monitored by telephone, cameras and other electronic equipment which would be able to stop a child from personally threatening the witness. A national crime strategy would be set up and local areas would be set so that it can work with local units.

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EDUCATION

Theory unlikely to be put into practice

Judith Judd
Education Editor

After 18 years in power the Conservatives are ready to offer parents a guarantee of educational standards.

It is a bold decision, particularly as the best-known guarantee in the educational world is offered by a Labour-run local authority - Birmingham. Perhaps it is also a sign that a growing number of educational issues - school targets, bad teachers, bad schools and bad local authorities - the two main parties are as one.

The Birmingham guarantee, however, is different. It does involve agreeing targets for schools but the authority promises adequate funding in return. There is no hint that any of the Conservatives' education proposals will cost money, though more tests and league tables undoubtedly will.

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number of patients being treated

had risen from 5.1 million in

1979 to 9.2 million today. Such claims, however, take little account of the fact that the method by which such numbers are collected has been changed several times during the intervening years and that numbers were already rising before Margaret Thatcher came to power.

The manifesto shows sensitivity to two criticisms - that the number of bureaucrats has increased at the expense of front-line staff and that the closure of many mental hospitals has led to vulnerable people being released into inadequate community care. It counters the first, by claiming that for every senior NHS manager there are now 77 front-line staff (no comparison is made for 1979, however), and

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Lib-Dems take stand on women's rights

Fran Abrams
Political Correspondent

Rights to make it easier for women to take violent husbands to court, and to receive state pensions even if they have not worked, will form a key part of the Liberal Democrat manifesto.

The party is aiming to promote itself as the true home of sexual equality with an appeal

to women voters today from Baroness (Shirley) Williams and with a full chapter devoted to their concerns tomorrow in its manifesto.

With women making up the majority of floating voters, Liberal Democrats hope their emphasis will win them support. The party believes there is still a long way to go before British women have equal opportunities.

Among the promises in the manifesto for the first Parliament of a Liberal Democrat government is a pledge to strengthen civil law remedies for victims of domestic violence. This would mean clearer rules on the granting of protection orders, injunctions and rights of occupancy for women in the family home. The party would also improve the provision of refuge places for victims of vi-

olence, and would aim to improve the treatment of rape victims in the courts. They would be given progress reports on their cases, allowed separate waiting rooms from defendants in courts, and if their attackers are convicted they would be told their release dates from prison.

Over time, the party would like to replace the contributory state pension scheme which can leave women with only ba-

sic pensions if they have taken long career breaks. Instead, it would base the entitlement to a full pension on citizenship and residence in the United Kingdom. Like the other parties, the Liberal Democrats want women to benefit from the splitting of their husbands' pensions on divorce.

The party also wants to work to extend employment and pension rights to part-time em-

ployees, many of whom are women. The procedures and facilities of the House of Commons would be reformed to make them more accommodating to women and families.

Baroness Williams, who is to play a major role in the party's election campaign, will set out its stall to women voters today although the detail will be in the manifesto. She will argue that all the party's major policies pay attention to the needs of

women. Education, the health service, child care, crime prevention, a carer's charter and a better public transport infrastructure are all things that they care about, she will argue.

A party spokeswoman said: "As far as the Tories are concerned women are just half of a married couple. There is no genuine equality of opportunity in their manifesto, but ours is underpinned by it."

Prescott express runs into a spot of bother

Colin Brown
Chief Political Correspondent

A presidential-style symbol is to be deployed by John Prescott to stamp his personal appeal on trains, helicopters and his campaign battle bus.

The deputy leader of the Labour Party, who has been assured by Tony Blair that he will be appointed Deputy Prime Minister, if Labour wins the election, is planning to take the stick-on "Prescot Express" seal wherever he goes, in his coast-to-coast tour of Britain.

The Prescott roadshow pulled into Redditch last night for a pop concert to make Labour's campaign go with a swing. Earlier, his campaign bus stopped at Uttoxeter, in the Conservative-held key marginal constituency of Burton where Labour needs a swing of 3.5 per cent to win the seat.

Mr Prescott, who has a campaigning role on the BSE-crisis, criticised the Conservatives' handling of the mad cow disease. He said BSE was an example of one of the Tories' many "polices of failure".

Farmer Ian Hulmes, 58, who runs a farm in Shropshire, told Mr Prescott that interest rates were sky high when Labour was last in power and asked why he should trust the party this time. Mr Prescott replied: "We will deliver on

health, education and jobs for our young people and I will come back here in five years' time and meet you if we haven't delivered on most things."

Labour's candidate, Janet Dean, a 43-year-old mother-of-two, said many voters had told her they planned to switch from Conservative to Labour on 1 May. Graham Morrell, 34, an unemployed maintenance fitter from Uttoxeter, said: "I voted Tory last time round, but I have had enough. I have four children to look after and I am sick and tired of false promises from the Conservatives. Last time they said they would cut taxes and give everyone a better standard of living. Their claims that there is an economic boom are laughable."

Mr Prescott's battle bus arrived at Birmingham's Victoria Square with D-Ream's hit single "Things Can Only Get Better" boozing out.

However, he ran into trouble after a rapturous welcome when he lifted up five-year-old Laura Blakemore.

The girl's father, Steve Blakemore, a 35-year-old toolmaker, from Rushall, Walsall, grabbed her back and later told reporters he was unhappy that Mr Prescott had not asked permission.

"He could have said, 'Do you mind?' I object to him picking up kids willy-nilly."



Campaigning role: John Prescott and Labour's prospective candidate for Burton, Janet Dean, visiting a farm at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire yesterday

Photograph: David Rose

QUOTES OF THE DAY

If there's an anti-sleaze candidate in this country, it's me" – John Major, speaking on *Today*

"With a £26bn deficit this year, his plans are not credible and will be seen for what they are: a desperate set of promises that would never be delivered if the Tories win the election" – Gordon Brown

"I was fed up at the last election with rattling around the country conferring the Westminster blessing on some unsuspecting fatigued operator in the West Midlands" – Paddy Ashdown

"The Prime Minister has called him a big chicken and we all think he's a big chicken and we want him to sign up and do a debate" – Conservative Central Office, which is to send a fluffy yellow chicken to Labour's election manifesto launch

"We are sure we will persuade Worcester Woman, Worcester Man, Worcester Young Person, Worcester Student and Worcester Pensioner to vote for us. They will all see the danger of Labour as poseurs and that they will be better off under the Conservatives" – Michael Heseltine, In Worcester

"Today's Tory Party is more like a karaoke party. Every minister is singing a different tune on Europe and none of them knows the right words" – Margaret Beckett

"Sleaze! – shouted by a group of children at a photocall with Michael Howard in Folkestone

Compiled by Sam Coates

MEDIA WATCH

Major complains of interview hijack

Paul McCann
Media Correspondent

John Major clashed with John Humphrys on the *Today* programme yesterday, accusing the broadcaster of "hijacking" the interview to talk about sleaze in the Conservative Party rather than the manifesto.

Mr Humphrys said later that the subject for interview had been "difficult to call" but defended his right to pursue the Prime Minister on sleaze in the Mr Major's first interview since the subject hit the headlines.

The *Today* programme said callers to the show said Mr Major had come across as bad tempered during the exchange when he said: "No, John, you have hijacked half of this interview already." Mr Major claimed the subject of sleaze was irrelevant to most of the public but declared "If there is an anti-sleaze candidate in this

election, it is me." The Prime Minister had been pressed to say whether he thought Conservative candidates tainted by financial or personal scandal should step down. "I am determined that Parliament will be above reproach. But I believe these matters must be dealt with in proper due form," he said.

Mr Humphrys expressed surprise that Mr Major had declared the interview to be hijacked: "It is an interesting question – who does an interview belong to? Is it ours, or the Prime Minister's? I think it belongs to the listeners."

"He clearly felt that sleaze shouldn't have been there at all," said Mr Humphrys, "but we couldn't not ask about sleaze, and you cannot just ask one question and then let them off the hook."

Mr Humphrys denied that following Mr Major's rebuke he allowed the Prime Minister to get his own way in the interview.

"You are damned or blessed whichever way you manage it. One doesn't consciously say, 'well, I've given him a hard time on this, so I'll ease up for the rest of it.' Though you do have to remember that listeners don't want an interview that is just endless bickering."

"It was the launch of the party manifesto and you have to give them a chance to talk about the contents of the manifesto."

Mr Major praised at length the Government's achievements on the economy, inflation, health and education.

"That must be what we are examined on in the general election," he said.

The *Today* programme interviewed Tony Blair this morning as the Labour Party launched its manifesto and will interview Paddy Ashdown tomorrow.



Major: Listeners do not want interview of bickering

AROUND THE REGIONS

All change likely at pleasure beach

LANCASHIRE Evening Post

GENERAL ELECTION CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

"Years ago, I would have been frightened to vote Labour as a businessman, but they definitely seem to have changed and are more friendly towards people running businesses – and they have got a good front man." Terry Gornall from the Ribble Valley Service Centre is typical of the swing to Labour in Lancashire. But could a landslide happen here?

A poll of 500 of our readers showed Labour well ahead in Lancashire, with 48 per cent saying they would vote Labour compared with 35 per cent in 1992. The Conservatives drew 18 per cent, down from 28 per cent, and the Liberal Democrats 12 per cent, unchanged. No journalist would bet his mortgage on a poll but it appears a true barometer of current local attitudes.

Helen Fletcher, 29, a director's secretary, voted Tory in 1992. This time she is not sure. "The Tories have not done too much for me, although my husband

has been successful. However, I think maybe it is time for a change. I will wait until the last minute before making up my mind."

Mrs Fletcher lives in the South Ribble constituency of Robert Atkins, the former sports minister, cricket buff and boating friend of the Prime Minister, whose 15 per cent majority would be wiped out by the sort of swing we saw across the water in the Wirral South by-election in February.

The most winnable seat for Labour is Blackpool South, where sailing enthusiast Richard Booth is all at sea defending a 0.6 per cent Tory majority. For the

last 30 years, Chorley has been won by the party which won the general election. New Labour's weather-vane candidate is Lindsay Hoyle, director of a printing company.

As for the Lib Dems, a 3 per cent swing to them would recapture Southport, which they lost in 1992. They are much less likely to win back Ribble Valley, surprisingly won in a 1991 by-election but lost in 1992 to Tony Nigel Evans.

The only crumb of comfort for local Tories is that a sleaze is not a issue here. As we reported, "Lancashire forces were twice cock-a-hoop that all their forthcoming election candidates appear dead dull." But the most interesting finding in our poll was that 46 per cent did not trust any of the three main parties. A warning there for all, perhaps?

Neil Hodgkinson
Editor, Lancashire Evening Post

significant shorts

Finance chiefs see tax rises on horizon

More than half of the finance chiefs at UK companies believe the next government should raise taxes to keep its manifesto promises, according to a survey published yesterday.

Whoever gets into power, 58 per cent are resigned to the fact that the next government will almost certainly increase tax rates. However, just over a third of the 200 finance chiefs polled by *Accountancy Age* magazine and Reed Accountancy Personnel opposed any rises in income tax.

They were asked if they thought the incoming government would or should put taxes up to pay for improvements to the health service, education and law and order. The majority, 55 per cent, agreed that tax rises were worth it to pay for genuine improvements.

Even those opposed to any rises accept they are probably inevitable. Out of the 37 per cent who do not want a greater slice of their salaries going to the taxman, 30 per cent see it happening anyway. Only 2 per cent of those questioned thought tax rises were more likely under a Labour government than a Conservative administration.

Actress takes on 'police state'

The actress Vanessa Redgrave yesterday helped set up a new political party designed "to oppose the laws of a police state" which will field one candidate at the election.

The Charter for Basic Rights will fight the south London seat of Tooting on a platform of repealing a series of laws affecting the police, terrorism, asylum-seekers and trade unions. The party advocates pulling troops out of Northern Ireland and releasing all political prisoners, with immediate unconditional all-party talks on the future of Ulster. It aims to defend the democratic rights it claims have been eroded by the Government. Ms Redgrave and her brother Corin have set up the party, with backing from writers Harold Pinter and Edward Bond. Their candidate in Tooting is Jan Kocne, 48, a teacher, lecturer, actor and stage director.

Chicken jibe home to roost

Tony Blair will be pursued by a fluffy yellow chicken when he launches the Labour manifesto today.

The chicken, alias musician/actor Noel Flanagan, 39, has been sent by the Tories to pursue the Labour leader until he agrees to a television debate with John Major. A spokeswoman from Conservative Central Office said: "He will be following Tony Blair around until he agrees to do a TV debate. The Prime Minister has called him a big chicken and we all think he's a big chicken and we want him to sign up and do a debate."

Poll boosts Tory odds

The odds on the Conservatives winning most seats in the election shortened yesterday after an opinion poll boost for John Major. Ladbrokes cut the price to 4/1 from 9/2 as hundreds of punters put money on the Tories for the first time in months. Labour were pushed back to 1/7 from 1/8 but still remain hot favourites.

هكذا من الأصل

May 3, 1941

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I believe in the health
of a child and believe he
is a citizen of a charter and a
public school poor child.
The old things that
teach about love will argue
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And let the taxman go chase himself whilst you laugh all the way to the bank. Ours, hopefully.



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Tax-free refers to personal income tax under current legislation. *This is fully explained in our tax-free booklet. [†]Barclays variable rate TESSA as at 15 March 1997. Barclays Bank PLC. Reg. No. 1026167. Reg. in England. Reg. Office: 54 Lombard St, London EC3P 3AH. Barclays Bank PLC is a member of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme (UK branches only).

Lebanon-Israel border truce at risk

Syria pulls out of monitoring group as sceptical Palestinians wait for President Clinton to revive Oslo agreement

Robert Fisk
Beirut

The collapse of the Middle East "peace process" has claimed another important victim: the ceasefire committee that has monitored truce violations in southern Lebanon since last April's Israeli-Hizbullah war, which cost the lives of at least 160 Lebanese civilians. In an ominous development, the Syrians — following the Arab League's decision to freeze Arab relations with Israel — have let it be known that they do not wish to attend sessions with their Israeli counterparts in the United Nations headquarters at Nampoura on the Israeli-Lebanese border.

The committee — which was created specifically to protect civilians — is made up of representatives of the United States, France, Syria, Israel and Lebanon, and has met at least a dozen times to adjudicate on the responsibility for truce violations over the past 11 months. While choosing its words judiciously, it has several times blamed Israel for the wounding and killing of civilians since April 1996, including the death of a young Lebanese mother.

Yesterday, however, no Syrian-Lebanese request was made to hold a meeting into the weekend Israeli shelling of the village of Beit Leif, and the Lebanese were privately informed that Syria does not wish to sit at the table with Israeli officers to discuss the matter, at least for the present.

In the aftermath of last Spring's bombardment — which culminated in the slaughter by Israeli artillerymen of more than 100 Lebanese civilians who had sought protection in the UN's Fijian battalion headquarters at Qana — all sides praised the setting up of the monitoring committee as a guarantee of safeguarding civilians who live close to the area.

which the Israeli army occupies in southern Lebanon.

The terms of the truce were not to Israel's satisfaction. It allowed the Hizbullah and the Israelis to continue their war inside Lebanon — provided they did not fire from or at civilian districts between the Mediterranean and the Syrian border. UN troops based in the south of Lebanon — whose observation posts allow clear sight over the terrain — provided the committee with their own record of events and helped the five powers to decide who was to blame for violations.

Although it was an imperfect institution, the monitoring group none the less provided a check on the war in southern Lebanon which has led to two Israeli invasions and two mass Israeli bombardments over the past 19 years.

The danger now is that without the committee, both the Israelis and the Hizbullah will see fit to take their own revenge for alleged truce violations and even repeat the events of last year, when a booby trap bomb which killed a Lebanese boy provoked the Hizbullah into firing rockets into Israel — which in turn prompted the Israeli bombardment and the massacre at Qana.

The Hizbullah and the Israelis have continued their war against each other ever since; only two days ago, a Sagar anti-tank rocket fired by the Hizbullah killed one of Israel's proxy Lebanese militiamen and wounded four others in an attack on an M-113 troop transporter near the Lebanese town of Marjayoun.

Israeli artillery responded by firing around the village of Majdel Zoun. Thus has the steadily worsening crisis in the Middle East and the new Jewish settlement on occupied land made another potential war-front far more dangerous.

In recent months the US effort to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has looked increasingly like the OJ Simpson trial. Despite the immense length of the proceedings in both cases, Mr Ross looks no more likely to produce a satisfactory result than Judge Ito. The US peace envoy and the Californian judge share a worrying tendency to allow events, over which they are meant to exercise authority, to swing out of control. In one respect Mr Ross has the advantage. The OJ Simpson case is over, while the Oslo peace accords have yet to be nailed in their coffin.

Just how much life is left in the peace process may become clearer when Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli Prime Minister, visits Washington to see President Bill Clinton next Monday. On the face of it the prospects are not good. Shai Bazak, the Prime Minister's spokesman, said yesterday that Israel wants "first of all as a first condition, the cessation of Palestinian terrorism — and only then the continuation of diplomatic negotiations". Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, says: "The Israeli settlement policy puts the entire peace process in real danger."

President Clinton is close to launching a fresh peace initiative. This would involve speeding up the Oslo process, moving to discussion of the final status of issues like Jerusalem, boundaries of the West Bank and Gaza, Palestinian refugees, Israeli settlements and relations with foreign states. Something like this approach has already been suggested by Mr Netanyahu.

President Clinton will try to reassure the Palestinians that the three phase Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank will continue. But they will have doubts, particularly about Mr Ross. It was he who mediated

the Hebron agreement in January which left the size of Israeli withdrawals on the West Bank to be decided by Israel. Mr Netanyahu now speaks of returning only half the West Bank.

Furthermore the US has twice vetoed UN Security Council resolutions condemning the construction of Har Homa. This was the critical support which Mr Netanyahu needed.

Marwan Barghouti, general secretary of Fatah, the main Palestinian political movement, said at the weekend: "From the US I don't expect anything. They are with the Israelis."

Washington loses its grip on peace process

Patrick Cockburn
Jerusalem

In the last week two well-known Americans have visited Jerusalem: Dennis Ross, the US coordinator for the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations, and Judge Ito, who presided over the first OJ Simpson trial.

Mr Ross's visit was brief but heavily publicised. Judge Ito's presence might not have been known at all if an alert photographer had not spotted his familiar face as he entered the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In recent months the US ef-

fort to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has looked increasingly like the OJ Simpson trial. Despite the immense length of the proceedings in both cases, Mr Ross looks no more likely to produce a satisfactory result than Judge Ito. The US peace envoy and the Californian judge share a worrying tendency to allow events, over which they are meant to exercise authority, to swing out of control. In one respect Mr Ross has the advantage. The OJ Simpson case is over, while the Oslo peace accords have yet to be nailed in their coffin.

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Yemen to crucify school killer

Sana'a, (Reuters) — A Yemeni appeals court yesterday ruled that a man should be executed by firing squad and his body nailed on a cross for three days near the site where he shot dead four schoolchildren and two teachers.

"We order that the accused be executed by firing squad and crucified for three days ... to be a deterrent to others," the three-judge panel told a packed courtroom.

The ruling, which upheld a death sentence on Monday against Mohammad Ahmad Misleh, 48, sparked applause and cheers of "long live justice" among hundreds of people in the courtroom, some of them relatives of his victims.

"Now we can bury the dead," said Abdul Karim al-Olafi, brother of a teacher killed in Sunday's shootings.

The appeals court said Misleh should be executed in the street near to the two schools he attacked. Misleh opened fire with an assault rifle on hundreds of children lined up in the yards of the adjacent schools before morning classes.

The appeal judges said: "This crime terrorised children, parents and the entire society ... He [Misleh] is a corrupt influence and should be eliminated from society."



Gun law: Albanian policeman guarding the first ferry to arrive in Durres since last month's riots. Photograph: Reuters

Prodi visit calms Albanians

Andrew Gammel
Rome

It was the perfect gesture of reconciliation. At eight o'clock yesterday morning a fleet of Italian military helicopters landed in the southern Albanian town of Gjirokaster and, to everyone's surprise, the portly figure of the prime minister, Romano Prodi, emerged for an unscheduled meeting with his Albanian counterpart, Bashkim Fino.

Relations between Italy and Albania have been near snapping point ever since last Friday night, when dozens of Albanian immigrants drowned in the Adriatic following a collision with an Italian navy corvette, and the impromptu bilateral summit was not without risks.

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not going into Albania to interfere in that country's internal affairs or get involved in promoting or protecting partisan interests. We are going to distribute aid and help the Albanians to rebuild a normal life for themselves."

Earlier this week, it looked as if the accident in the Adriatic could scupper international efforts to help Albania. Armed rebels in the port of Vlora, where the ill-fated boat set sail, accused the Italian navy of ramming the immigrants and then trying to cover up what they had done. On the Italian side, members of Mr Prodi's centre-left coalition openly accused the government of provoking the accident by cracking down on immigration through naval patrols.

"This is not a mission without our risks or technical difficulties," Mr Prodi said. "But we are

and the shoulishly unapologetic public relations gloss put on it by the Italian navy seems to have given way to higher interests. Albania cannot afford to lose the help being offered by Italy and the other countries contributing to the force, while Italy cannot afford to fail in what is arguably its most ambitious foreign policy initiative since the Second World War.

The 5,000-strong force is expected to begin operations sometime towards the end of next week, with the principle tasks of safeguarding the ports of Durres and Vlora as well as Rinas airport outside Tirana. The Italians are expected to contribute up to half the men, with the French contributing another 1,000 and other contingents coming from Greece, Turkey, Spain and Romania.

In the end, the wave of emotion unleashed by the accident

Amnesty for illegal migrants ruled out in joint crackdown

Stephen Vines
Hong Kong

Both Hong Kong and China have issued statements stressing that there will be no amnesty for illegal immigrants in the colony following the handover of power.

The statements — a rare display of co-ordinated action — underline China's fears that the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty will trigger an avalanche of illegal Chinese immigration to its newly recovered territory.

China has gone a step further and announced strict controls on Chinese nationals even being granted the right to visit Hong Kong during the handover period in the middle of the year. Both the colony and the neighbouring Chinese border town of Shenzhen will be the subject of a visitor curb.

Wang Ying-gang, a vice-director of the Guangdong Public Security Bureau was reported by local newspapers as saying that the curbs were being imposed "to maintain Hong Kong's order, and ensure the smooth running of the various celebrations being held".

Nevertheless, the authorities have noted an upsurge in illegal immigration, particularly of children, because their parents believe that their situation can be legalised after China takes over on July 1. Last month 400 illegal im-

migrant children gave themselves up to the authorities, some three to four times the normal number.

Police sources say that the "snake heads" — the criminal gangs who smuggle illegal immigrants over the border — are spreading rumours about a possible post-July amnesty in order to stimulate business. They run well organised networks using small craft which arrive in Hong Kong waters with illegal immigrants and leave with goods to smuggle into China.

The slightest hint of an amnesty for illegal immigrants triggers an immediate upsurge of Chinese people smuggled across the border. For example, in June 1987 some 40,000 people were prevented from crossing into Hong Kong by the Chinese authorities following an amnesty being held.

It is not known how many illegal immigrants manage to penetrate the tight security around Hong Kong's land and sea border but every day truckloads of "illegals" are repatriated to China without any right of appeal or a

hearing to determine their status.

The Chinese government has stated that even after Hong Kong returns to Chinese sovereignty, there will not be free entry into the territory for the former colony's newly reunited fellow citizens.

Legal immigration to Hong Kong from China will remain restricted to a quota of 150 people per day, or 55,000 people per year, which is slightly more than the number emigrating.

There are numerous reports that the flow of legal immigrants, which is controlled by Chinese officials, is riddled with corrupt practices.

Large sums of money have been paid to Chinese officials to secure a place among the legal immigrants who are supposed to be restricted to those entering to rejoin their families.

The Chinese government knows that there are millions of its people in search of economic betterment who would flood to Hong Kong given even the smallest hint that floodgates were to ease open.

UK cash helps desperate Pyongyang

Richard Lloyd Parry

The British government has given half a million pounds of aid to Stalinist North Korea, and agreed to send English teaching experts to Pyongyang, in the latest sign of increasingly warm relations with its former Korean War enemy.

The £495,000 cash donation was made a fortnight ago through the International Federation of Red Cross Societies (IFRC) on the eve of a historic visit to Pyongyang by a high-level delegation of British diplomats. The four-day mission, lead by David Coates, head of the Foreign Office's Far Eastern and Pacific Department, was the first British mission to visit

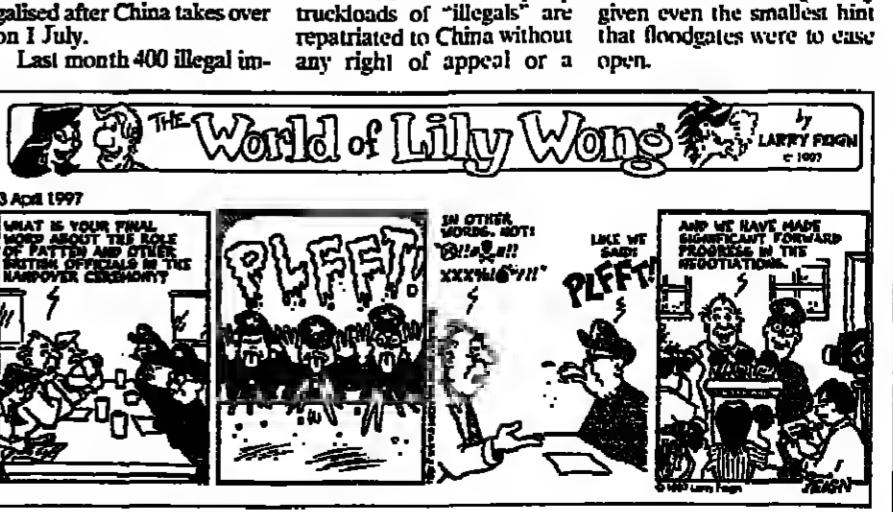
until the next harvest, but already children are showing signs of advanced malnutrition. "Millions of people are going to starve to death this summer if the international community does not get a lot of food to North Korea soon," said Catherine Bertini, executive director of the WFP in Tokyo yesterday.

The British visit comes just five months after a similar meeting in Warsaw last October, and appears to mark the latest stage in a discreet but concerted effort to bolster British involvement in a region hitherto dominated by Japan and the United States. Officials play down the significance of the talks, but several small but significant developments suggest

that both sides are concerned to improve relations.

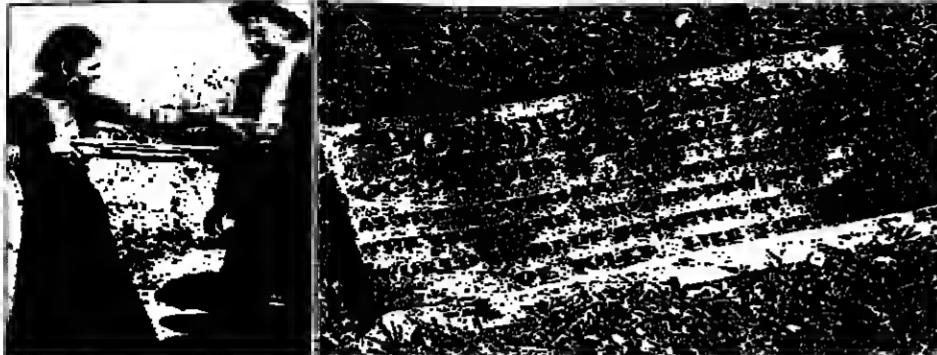
Mr Coates and his party discussed proposals for four-way food talks involving the two Koreas, plus China and the United States. After a visit to the Pyongyang School of Foreign Languages, the delegation agreed to send written materials and a British Council adviser to improve teaching methods.

In cultivating Pyongyang, the



international

Bonnie and Clyde to be reunited in death



Bonnie and Clyde (left), were shot in Louisiana in May 1934. Clyde's sister, Marie, plans to auction his possessions to pay for him to be buried in Bonnie's grave (right)

Tim Cornwell
Denver

They were the tragic young lovers united by violence, immortalised on the silver screen by Faye Dunaway and Warren Beatty. But Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker, against their wishes, were buried apart. That could change if Marie Barrow, Clyde's only surviving sibling, has her way.

On 14 April, Ms Barrow will sell her brother's bullet-ridden and bloody shirt, along with some of his other personal belongings, to raise money to move his grave.

"Bonnie begged her mother to bury them together, and her

mother promised all the time that she would," Ms Barrow told the *Dallas Morning News*.

"But then she didn't do it. I guess she thought Clyde had taken Bonnie off and got her killed. You know how mothers feel."

As celebrated as OJ Simpson in their time, Bonnie and Clyde were gunned down in an ambush near Gibsland, Louisiana, in May 1934, aged 23 and 24. More than 16,000 people lined up to see their publicly displayed bodies.

Their deaths ended a two-year crime spree in which the Barrow gang robbed banks and shops across the South-west and Mid-west, killing at least 15

people. They were buried in separate cemeteries in Dallas.

The San Francisco auction house Butterfield and Butterfield, will take bids on the shirt, Clyde's pocket watch, still running – and a series of original Bonnie and Clyde snapshots from the Barrow family album, including some of them posing with their guns.

Spokesman Levi Morgan said the items are valued between \$50,000 and \$76,000 (£35,000 and £48,000). Other memorabilia have

been sold in previous auctions, he said, including the car in which they died and which contained 15 firearms.

Clyde bought the shirt in In-

dianapolis while he was on the run, and wore it when he was ambushed by Texas Ranger Frank Hamer, the man who tracked down the couple and passed on to his father. It is ex-

pected to sell for up to \$45,000. Also on sale is one of Clyde's first rifles, which he played with as a child, pretending to be Jesse James.



Screen idols: Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway immortalised the tragic young lovers in the celebrated 1967 film about their life of crime

Clinton denies aide took hush money

Rupert Cornwell
Washington

Unrelenting as the Furies of Greek legend, the Whitewater affair has struck again at the White House, this time with allegations that top Presidential aides helped arrange "hush money" payments to a disgraced friend of the Clintons from their Arkansas days, to dissuade him from co-operating with Whitewater investigators.

The furor erupted on Tuesday evening when the White House disclosed that Mr Clinton's first chief of staff, Thomas "Mac" McLarty, and Erskine Bowles, who currently holds the job, helped find work for Webster Hubbell in 1994 after Mr Hubbell resigned as Associate Attorney General.

Within a few months of his departure, Mr Hubbell had been charged and convicted of swindling \$480,000 (£300,000) from the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, where he had been a partner alongside Hillary Clinton, and was familiar with her work on behalf of Madison Guaranty, the failed savings bank at the heart of the Whitewater controversy.

But in his hour of supreme need – jobless, with a family to support, and staring at the prospect of a 16-month jail sentence for fraud – financial help miraculously emerged, in the shape of a clutch of business and legal consultancies worth more than \$400,000 a year. Most of these were put together at the urging of close aides of the Clintons. Among these latter, it now emerges, were Mr McLarty and Mr Bowles.

Thus the central question emerges: were the payments to encourage Mr Hubbell, then under intense pressure from Whitewater prosecutors to co-operate in return for a lighter sentence, to keep his mouth

shut? If so, as the *Wall Street Journal* pointed out yesterday, "a cover-up scandal not seen since Watergate" might be about to unravel.

At this stage, of course, the parallel is still fanciful, and the White House insists that Mr Clinton's associates were merely trying to help an old friend through his troubles. All three were pillars of the close-knit local establishment of the 1980s: Mr Clinton as Governor, Mr McLarty as head of the state energy company, Arka, and Mr Hubbell as a former Mayor of Little Rock. People were "understandably concerned about Mr Hubbell's well-being," a White House spokesman said.

But, in Washington's ultra-partisan climate, such explanations are unlikely to suffice. At the very least, the latest revelations will generate more demands for testimony from the Republican-controlled Congressional committees that torment the Clinton White House.

Far more serious, they could become the "missing link" that allows Mr Starr to bring the scandal over 1996 Democratic campaign fundraising under the already broad umbrella of his Whitewater investigation. Among the providential benefactors of Mr Hubbell, with a \$100,000 retainer, was the same Lippo group of Indonesia which made massive, allegedly improper, contributions to the Democratic party last year.

A few weeks ago, Mr Starr

seemed ready to throw in the Whitewater towel. Now he is bringing witnesses to the Hubbell consultancies before a Little Rock grand jury, to explore the "hush money" theory. Circumstantial evidence offers support: Mr Hubbell did go to prison, and has refused to help Mr Starr – in the point where prosecutors warn they may bring new charges against him.

Making a killing in the wilderness

Tim Cornwell
Denver

It may be one of the Wild West's last land grabs, a chance to buy a square mile of Nevada for as little £3,000 down.

But then again, it could also be an inspired piece of marketing. The property company selling a million acres of old railway land – dubbed "scenic wilderness" – was opening sealed bids on the first 60,000 acres yesterday, and seemed poised to make a killing. Two months ago the Nevada Land and Resource Company put out a press release on *Business*

Wire, an international media relations wire service, announcing "The Nevada land rush is on". It has since had 15,000 inquiries, some from as far away as Germany and Britain.

But as one company official admitted, the land in question is mostly high desert with little water, no paved roads, freezing in winter and fiery in summer, suitable mainly for growing sagebrush. "It gives new meaning to the word nowhere," said Carmel Hopkins, real estate editor of the *Las Vegas Journal-Review* newspaper. "It will probably be three to four hundred years before it's worth anything."



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Caught in the act: brutal police face wrath of Brazil

Phil Davison
Latin America Correspondent

After heavily beating a car passenger with their batons for no apparent reason, the Brazilian police let him drive off. Then one fired two shots through the back window, killing him, according to his friends.

The São Paulo policemen did not know they were being filmed on an amateur video, shown on Monday on the big Globo TV channel. In a separate incident, filmed at the same roadblock on a different night, the same policemen were seen beating a man with clubs before taking him behind a wall. The video sound recorded screams and a gunshot and the cameraman said he later found the man wounded.

The latest case of brutality by São Paulo's military-led police

outraged but hardly surprised Brazilians. Human rights groups have long described the São Paulo police as one of the world's most violent.

Nine of the 10 officers seen on the videos, recorded in the city's poor Diadema suburb, have been detained by the military police pending trial. After public fears that they would get off lightly before a military tribunal, Mario Covas, São Paulo's state governor, said they would be tried by a civilian court.

Mr Covas apologised to the public but sought to portray the incident as isolated. Most Brazilians scoffed. "This kind of stuff happens all the time. The only difference this time is that it's down on film," said James Cavallaro of the human rights group Americas Watch.

"This was in no way an isolated incident," added Con-

gressman Jose Anibal. "It happens all the time. I hope this leads to an end to the impunity of policemen like these have enjoyed for so long."

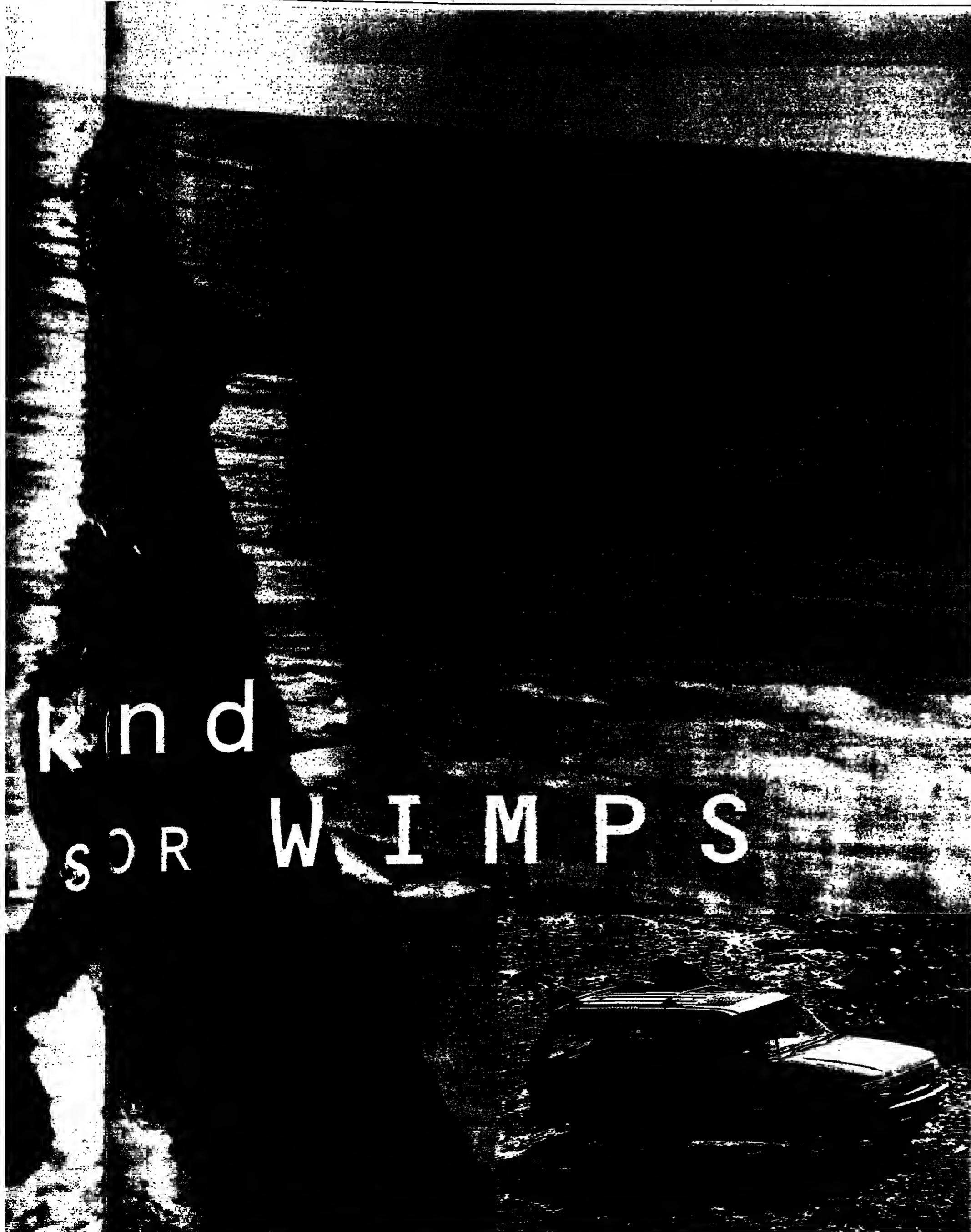
"They are nothing more than bandits in uniform," said state prosecutor Luiz Antonio Marrey. "They are cops turned into criminals since they've committed murder, assault, extortion and abuse of authority."

Witnesses said the police had beaten drivers who refused to pay bribes to allow them through the roadblock. "The authors of this barbarity must receive exemplary punishment," said Ricardo Baldeiro of Amnesty International Brazil.

São Paulo's military-led police gained notoriety in 1992 when they put down an inmates' revolt at Carandiru prison to put down an inmates' revolt. More than 100 prisoners died.



On air: A São Paulo policeman caught on video grabbing a motorist. Officers are notorious for their brutality and dishonesty. Photograph: Reuters



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Turks fear anti-Islamic hate behind murders

Tony Barber
Europe Editor

Turkey's Islamist-led government pressed for more information yesterday about a spate of arson attacks which have killed nine Turks in Germany and the Netherlands in the last 10 days. "I am telling the West, come to your senses, stop this violence, be human," the Turkish Prime Minister, Necmettin Erbakan, told members of his ruling Welfare Party on Tuesday.

Dutch and German police said it was too soon to conclude that the two worst arson attacks in The Hague and in the west German town of Krefeld, had been motivated by racism or anti-Islamic hatred.

The Dutch blaze killed a Turkish mother, Mahi Koescag, and five of her children in her flat on 25 March. Three Turks, a mother and two teenagers, died in their flat in last Monday's German fire.

While some Turks living in western Europe have been the targets of native right-wing extremists in recent years, other

incidents of anti-Turkish violence have been attributed to Kurdish activists involved in the 12-year-old war against the Turkish armed forces in southeastern Turkey. Some Kurdish fighters see violence in European cities as a way of attracting attention to their cause.

However, Mr Erbakan linked the latest attacks to what he called the anti-Islamic propaganda filling the media and literature of Western countries. Pointing the finger of blame at Western governments, police and judicial authorities, he said: "You are responsible for these acts, because you are not giving the necessary punishment to those responsible."

The killings in The Hague provoked particular concern because of the long-standing reputation of the Dutch for tolerance.

The thought that we could be dealing with arson with some ethnic motivation is dramatic. That would be an entirely new phenomenon in The Netherlands," said Wim Kok, the Prime Minister.

significant shorts

Mobutu rival chosen as Zairean prime minister

Zairean opposition leaders said yesterday that President Mobutu Sese Seko had formally been given the name of a longtime rival as his new prime minister.

Prosper Ndume, a member of parliament and spokesman for the opposition coalition, said the formal document naming Etienne Tshisekedi parliament's choice for prime minister were sent to Mr Mobutu yesterday. The president was expected to approve the decision yesterday.

AP - Kinshasa

Saudi king funds pilgrims

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has ordered that 1,000 Muslims from Chechnya be invited to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca this month at his personal expense, Saudi newspapers reported.

Reuters - Dubai

Death of recalled journalist

Just days after being recalled from his post in Washington, Chinese journalist Wei Guoqiang committed suicide in Peking last weekend after a colleague said he had been discovered preparing to defect, the *New York Times* reported. Mr Wei, 47, was the Washington bureau chief of the New China News Agency Xinhua.

The newspaper quoted one of Mr Wei's colleagues as saying he was recalled to Peking last month after a colleague discovered him preparing documents to support a political asylum application in the United States for himself, his wife and his daughter.

Reuters - New York

Fears for Belarus independence

About 4,000 people marched through the capital of Belarus chanting "independence", in protest at an outline union treaty signed by the Russian and Belarusian presidents in Moscow.

Witnesses said the march through Minsk was mostly peaceful but police detained at least 10 people angered by the treaty, which they believe would return Belarus to domination by Moscow after five years of independence from the Soviet Union.

Reuters - Minsk

'Godzilla' creator dies

Tomoyuki Tanaka, the father of the *Godzilla* monster movie series, died of a stroke yesterday, 16 months after his giant lizard-like creation was killed off in the final Japanese episode.

Tanaka, 86, rose to fame in 1954 with the film *Godzilla*, the story of a lizard-like creature awakened from a long slumber by hydrogen bomb testing.

Reuters - Tokyo

obituaries / gazette

Donald Shepherd

Donald Shepherd's was not a famous name. His greatest invention, the Portakabin, however, is mentioned in most English-language dictionaries and the word is much used by journalists to mean any portable building.

Shepherd, a quietly spoken and good-natured man, was given to anger only when he saw the name Portakabin thus misused. He was deeply, and perhaps rightly, jealous of the trademark that has announced his portable cabins across the world, from Antarctic bases, Docklands building sites and Falkland Island garrisons to Libyan oilfields and the operating theatres of the Leeds General Infirmary. He liked to see the press right.

Shepherd, who died this week on holiday in the Western Isles at the age of 78, patented his world-famous design in 1961. A building construction veteran (he began work aged 15, with the family business F. Shepherd and Son, York, in 1933), he had already invented a way of delivering concrete via portable silos carried on the backs of lorries. Prior to the Portakabin, dating from 1953, concrete was haggled up and labourers broke their backs shifting the weighty cargo from lorry to building site.

The Portakabin revolutionised building sites around the world. From the founding of Portakabin Ltd in 1963, site supervisors, visiting architects, engineers, foremen, and even the "lump" could help, plot, plan, drink tea and shelter inside Shepherd's fire-proof, steel-huts. A Portakabin is so designed that a fit person can assemble the building entirely by him- or herself. Even the largest version, some 60ft long and boasting the equivalent floor area of a small family house, can

be delivered on the back of a single lorry in flat-pack form.

The Pullman model Portakabin that followed in 1983, while not quite as luxurious as its name suggested, was cleverly insulated from extremes of heat and cold, and, unlike many older prefabricated houses, a stranger to condensation. A one-piece roof was strong and water-proof. The cabins could be stacked up one on top of the other, creating, on certain building sites, intriguing pre-fab skyscrapers. Calls of nature were dealt with by trips to adjacent Portaloos, another Shepherd invention and the saving grace of country fairs, open-air pop concerts and classic-car rallies from Land's End to John O'Groats.

Shepherd's real touch of brilliance was to begin manufacturing the Portakabin across Europe in 1971, when he established Portakabin BV in the Netherlands, despite contrary advice from marketing experts. This was followed by sibling companies in Germany (1974), France (1975), Belgium (1985), Switzerland (1987) and Spain (1988). Today, the Portakabin is the only building of its kind that meets every relevant EC code and regulation. It is made at a total of 37 sites in seven countries.

Although designed originally for use by the construction industry, between 70 and 80 per cent of all Portakabins are used as general-purpose offices. British schoolchildren know them as "temporary" classrooms: underfunded head teachers know their Portakabins to be more or less permanent fixtures. Doctors' surgeries are often found in Portakabins, as are operating theatres, lifted into position by crane, for example, at Leeds General Infirmary.



Shepherd with Portakabins in 1991. He dreamt up their design while on a wet and windy construction site at the army camp at Catterick.

The Portakabin achieved its greatest fame as an active combatant in the Falklands War of 1982, sheltering an air-traffic control centre on Ascension Island as British troops dug in to defend the Falklands from further aggression. Margaret Thatcher had 600 Portakabins dispatched to the South Atlantic islands after the defeat of the Argentinian armed forces for use as a garrison.

The idea of portable buildings was not exactly a new one when Shepherd took out his patent in 1961. Tents and yurts

(circular tents covered in felt or skin and used by Mongolian and Turkic nomads) date back millennia. It has long been possible to transport timber-framed houses from site to site. Shepherd's genius was to design a modern, lightweight building that could be delivered by lorry and assembled by one person and was suitable for any and every climate. It may not be a thing of beauty like a medieval war tent or Mongolian yurt, but to people working in uncomfortable and extreme circumstances around the world the

Portakabin has been something of a godsend. Shepherd never intended the Portakabin to be a replacement for permanent buildings, although experience of pre-fab concrete housing built at the end of the Second World War in Britain had already proved by 1961 that pre-fabrication had as much and even more staying power than most contemporary low-cost housing. Shepherd was, however, a pioneer of the design-and-build system of fast-track construction so feared and despised by architects. This

system, taken up by developers in a hurry at the height of the Thatcher-Lawson boom, effectively cut architects from the building process, asking them only to prepare design drawings. This sped up the building process enormously in Britain, a country which, unlike the United States, was traditionally unable to build at any speed, literally, there was a war. Shepherd pioneered this design-build enterprise in 1977. It was as if the ghost of Henry Ford had shaken up the British construction industry.

British architects responded with a number of pre-fab design systems (most notably, "Clasp", as used, for example, in the construction of York University), but Shepherd had a march on them. A local worthy, Shepherd was at times a member of York City Council, chairman of the Yorkshire Region Chartered Institute of Building, president of the York and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce and founder chairman of the York Visitor and Conference Bureau; he was, in effect, a prime example of a practical

man who thought locally (the Portakabin was dreamt up on a wet and windy construction site at the army camp at Catterick), and acted globally.

Jonathan Glancey

Donald Weston Shepherd, builder and businessman: born York 18 October 1918; managing director, Shepherd Building Group Ltd 1962-72; deputy chairman 1962-96; chairman and managing director, Portakabin Ltd 1972-96; OBE 1992; married 1948 (one son, one daughter); died off Oban, Argyll 27 March 1997.

Dorothy Liu



Dorothy Liu Yiu-chu was one of the most colourful and outspoken figures in Hong Kong politics; one of the few members of the pro-China camp who was willing to stand up to Peking when she felt it was going too far. She died just three months before the event she had longed for – the departure of the territory's British colonial rulers.

Liu won Peking's approval with her Chinese nationalist pride. "When it's a question of conflict between Britain and China, I have made it clear I will, without reservation, always be on China's side," she once told a local newspaper. But, in her later years, she found herself increasingly isolated by China and its supporters in Hong Kong because of her attacks on key aspects of Peking's policy on the handover of the colony. "There will

be fluctuating times: when the central government [in Peking] may be more dictatorial towards Hong Kong; may fail to allow us to have the high degree of autonomy promised to us," she warned in a newspaper interview published last December.

Liu's sense of patriotism towards China was instilled in her family. Her late father, Dr Liu Yan-tak, was on good terms with senior Chinese officials and took her to meetings with them. He called her Dorothy because the initial letter D is the fourth in the alphabet, and Dorothy was his fourth child. In her adult life, Liu tried to emphasise her Chineseness by dropping the English name, but despite her efforts it remained in common use in the local media. Many used the nickname Dotty,

partly because it evoked her eccentric character.

Ironically, like many members of Hong Kong's pro-China élite, Liu was educated in what might normally be considered the breeding grounds of the British establishment –

Hong Kong University (which uses English only) followed by Oxford University. She started as a student of English literature, then switched to law, which she began practising in Hong Kong in the 1960s.

The start of Liu's legal career coincided with the eruption of Communist-inspired turmoil in the colony. Liu declared her pro-China convictions during the 1967 riots, but, like her father, attacked the use of terrorist tactics by some of the more fanatical Maoists in the territory. Liu was taking a risk by expressing pro-Peking sympathies – gripped by fear of a possible Chinese invasion of the colony and government and many members of the public shunned such individuals.

Liu's loyalty was rewarded by Peking in the 1980s when it began choosing Hong Kong residents who would help it set up the post-colonial government. She was invited to assist in the drafting of the Basic Law, the mini-constitution which will come into effect when China takes over on 1 July this year. In 1988, she was chosen by Peking to serve as Hong Kong deputy to China's parliament, the National People's Congress. The NPC is normally a rubber stamp body, but Liu used the meetings as a chance to express her grievances as well as her support for Peking.

The bloody suppression of the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 badly damaged the unity and morale of Hong Kong's pro-China camp. Liu backed China's decision to impose martial law in Peking, but condemned the way the demonstrations were crushed. At the annual NPC meeting ear-

ly the following year, Liu attacked a decision to purge a senior Chinese deputy for his role in the unrest. The following year, she called for a minute's silence for the victims of Tiananmen. This was a rebellious move in the hard-line political climate of the day. Chinese officials looked on with growing wariness.

When it came to China's conflict with the Governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, however, Liu was very much on Peking's side. In early 1993, a few months after Patten's arrival, Liu swallowed her pride and attended a ball at which she knew the governor would also be a guest. She waited at the entrance for half an hour, hoping to catch him on his arrival – not to make amends but, as she wrote, "to make the point that Mr Patten should learn the lo-

cal language, by presenting him with one of my cards in Chinese". Patten arrived late and the card was never presented.

But while Patten was on the stage Liu took the microphone and said, as a joke, that the governor should "go home and take a bath", a pun on the name of his former constituency. "As soon as I said this, I could feel the atmosphere becoming tense," she recalled.

Liu made no secret of her contempt for former supporters of the colonial administration who switched allegiance as the handover approached. She called them "old bathtubs" and wept when seated next to a former top adviser to the British, Sir S.Y. Chung, at a meeting of a Peking-appointed committee set up to make arrangements for the transition. Her resentment appeared to be aimed as

much at Peking, for welcoming such people, as it did at the individuals themselves.

Liu was still an NPC deputy at the time of her death, but the gravity of her differences with Peking became abundantly apparent last year when she failed to be included in the powerful Preparatory Committee responsible for setting up the post-colonial administration. Liu strongly questioned the legitimacy of China's decision to replace Hong Kong's elected legislature with an appointed interim body. She warned there would be "lots of puppets" in the new government.

James Miles
Dorothy Liu Yiu-chu, lawyer; born Hong Kong 8 July 1934; married (one son; marriage dissolved); died Hong Kong 31 March 1997.

Karel Kyncl

Karel Kyncl was one of the most brilliant of that constellation of Czech journalists who helped to make possible the "Prague Spring" of 1968.

His name will always be associated with the old Czechoslovak Radio. As New York correspondent, in the years leading up to the climax and tragedy of 1968, his voice was known to millions and his coverage of the Kennedy assassination was a legend. Afterwards, as an exile in London, he spoke regularly again to his people through the Czech service of the BBC, and when the 20 years of darkness ended with the peaceful revolution of 1989 he returned once more to Czechoslovakia and then Czech Radio as the station's principal correspondent in Britain.

He was a wise, witty man, sparkling with central European irony and erudition. It was a manner of pride but also of rueful amusement to him that he

was one of the very few commentators to predict what was about to happen in 1989. Early that year, in an article in a British magazine, Kyncl noted that the playwright Vaclav Havel had been sent to prison once again and remarked that Havel's political ability was growing as the Communist regime in Czechoslovakia decayed; it would not surprise him, he said, if Havel would one day be President of the Republic – and sooner than anyone expected.

Kyncl was born in 1927, into a working-class family in a small town near Prague. It was in the family's political tradition that he joined the Communist Party after the Second World War, and his disillusion with the system and the Soviet Union followed gradually as early ideals were suffocated by the experience of Stalinist terror and the show trials.

As a foreign correspondent,

he was not directly involved in the transformation which made Czechoslovak Radio the driving force for liberalisation in early 1968, but he fully supported the reforms. He and his wife, Jirina, were on holiday in Western Europe when they heard the news of the Warsaw Pact invasion, and rushed back to Prague.

There Kyncl put his energies into the heroic rearguard action to protect the liberties of 1968, and later into clandestine opposition. He lost his job at the radio and was banned from journalism; he was reduced to work as a hospital clerk and then an ice-cream vendor. But his fluent English and his courage made him a natural contact for Western visitors trying to reach the Czech opposition. This was to cost him two spells in prison, and many years under close surveillance and virtual house arrest.

As he said to one British journalist, leading him out of doors to evade the wall microphones, "I am in a prison within a prison" (Czechoslovakia) within a prison (the Soviet empire)."

In 1983, international protests supported by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and by the novelist Graham Greene induced the regime to let him out of jail and expel him. Kyncl settled in London, where he was followed by his son, Ivan, who had become almost the official photographer for "Charter 77" opposition.

In London, Kyncl was welcomed at Charing Cross by another Czech exile, George Theiner, editor of the magazine *Index on Censorship*. This led to a job which he often said was more enjoyable than anything he had done in the rest of his life. From 1983 to 1991, Kyncl worked for *Index* as editor for Central and Eastern Europe,

publishing smuggled-out texts from Vaclav Havel, Ivan Klíma and many others.

The collapse of the Communist regime in November 1989 faced Kyncl with a dilemma. Back in Prague, he was welcomed and offered high promotion. But in the end he decided to remain in London, accepting the post of correspondent for Czech Radio. This was partly because he felt somehow a little out of place in his own country, sensing – with his usual acuteness – that the new mood was moving away from his own intellectual ideals of ex-Communist idealists.

But it was also because he felt immensely proud that he had constructed a successful life for himself in Britain, starting as a penniless exile, and he was reluctant to put that achievement behind him. He and Jirina, with Ivan's help, had somehow moved her massive

pieces of family furniture into a small council flat on a concrete housing estate in Peckham and there, in touch with a wide circle of friends, he intended to stay.

Karel Kyncl, with his lean frame, high cheekbones and broad smile, was always the centrepiece of any party he went to. He had all the melancholy wit and sense of the absurd which had helped the Czechs to survive this century. But he was a romantic too. Asked once if he would rather be invaded by the Soviet Union or the United States, he replied: "If there's a choice, I would prefer the US with a glow on. But I am enough of an idealist to believe there can be a third way."

Neal Ascherson

Karel Kyncl, journalist and broadcaster; born 6 January 1927; married (one son, one daughter); died Prague 4 April 1997.



Kyncl, front, and *Index on Censorship* colleagues in 1982: George Theiner, right, Cameron Dochte, back, and Philip Spender

BIRTHS
Deaths

Births, Marriages & Deaths

On Friday 11 April at 2pm followed by private cremation. Enquiries to Mears & Cottrell, 169 Merion Road, SW18. Telephone 0181-874 7698.

MARRIAGES To Julianne (née Brumfitt) on Tuesday 14 April at St Paul's Church, Gloucester Road, London SW3. Answering machine 0171-293 2012 or fax 0171-293 2010, and charged at 55.50 a line (VAT extra).

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS The Princess Royal opens the World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress, International Convention Centre, Birmingham. The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (Nafas), attends the Young Nafas Silver Jubilee Day at Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey and attends a concert in aid of the English Speaking Union's Music Fund at Drapers' Hall, London EC2.

Birthdays
Mr Alex Baldwin, actor, 39; Professor Janet Baillie, professor of English, King's College, London, 65; Tim Collier, actor, 71; Sir Tony Blair, MP, 72; Sir Jeffrey Bonner, former chairman, Price Waterhouse Europe, 62; Mr Martin Brando, actor, 73; Canon Anthony Caesar, an Extra Chaplain to the Queen, 73; Mr Dennis Faro, former Director, Comsat Institute Galleries, 68; Mr William Gammie, actor, 66; The Duke of Grantham, 71; Sir Michael Heseltine, MP, 67; Mr Jonathan Lynn, director, actor and author, 54; Mr Eddie Murphy, actor, 36; Sir Martin Nunn, a Lord Justice of Appeal, 65; Sir John Smith, former MP, founder of the Landmark Trust, 74; Lt-Cdr Sir Godfrey Sykes, Governor, Elizabethtown Foundation, 82; Sir Francis Tate, former chairman, Tate and Lyle, 84; Mr Richard Thompson, guitarist and songwriter, 48; Sir Malcolm

Thompson, 69; Bishop Reginald Heber, hymn-writer, 1826; John Virgo, snooker player, 51; Professor Sir Michael Woodruff, surgeon, 86.

Anniversaries

Baron Philip III, King of France, 1345; Henry IV, King of England, 1367; The Rev George Herbert, clergyman, poet, 1593; John Clark Ross, explorer, 1862; Franz Schubert, composer, 1818; Jessie Woodhouse, actress, 1886; Richard D'Oyly Carte, operatic impresario, 1901; Bruno Richard Hauptmann, executed by electrocution for the murder of the Prinzenberg baby, 1936; Conrad Veidt, actor, 1943; Kurt Joachim Weill, composer, 1951; Ray (Stanley Raymond) Noble, band-leader and composer, 1978; Horace Greenbaum, novelist, 1991. On this day: the first Pan Am Express began at St Joseph, Missouri across the United States, to Sacramento, California, 1958; Mrs Emily Pankhurst, 1858; Dame Barbara Hutton, 1922; Sir Philip Morris, 1936; Sir William Parkyns, executive of the musical show "Rita" was staged, 1930; the Arab nations concluded an armistice with Israel, 1949; in Korea, a Japanese Boeing 727 was hijacked by nine Japanese and flown to Pyongyang, 1970; after two false starts, the Grand National was declared void, 1993. Today is the First Day of Saint Agape, Chionia, and Irene, St Nicetas, St Pancras of Thessaloniki, St Richard of Chichester and St Silvanus I, Pope.

Lectures
National Gallery: Kathleen Adler, "Monet (1): Monet in London", 1pm.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Pauline Webber, "Japanese Paper and Its Use in Conservation", 2.30pm.

Tate Gallery: Jonathan Blackwood, "Circle and Constructive Art in the 1930s", 1pm.

British Museum: George Hart, "Middle Kingdom Tomb Paintings", 1.15pm.

National Portrait Gallery: Andrew Robinson, "Representations of the Early English Monarchs", 1.15pm.

Luncheons

Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce: Mr David P. O'Brien, Chairman, President and CEO, Canadian Pacific Limited, was the guest of honour and speaker at a luncheon held yesterday by the Canada-UK Chamber of Commerce at the Tower Thistle Hotel, London E1. Mr Michael Chapman, President of the Chamber, presided.</p

Truly conservative, clear and refreshing

Our task today, and over the next two days, is to praise – to extract from the principal contenders' statements of policy and intent the best case there is for supporting them in the election. There is no need to pretend election manifestos are texts worthy of scholarly exegesis; you do not need to be a political Derrida to deconstruct them. What they do offer is material to be able to say what difference your vote would make, be it left, right or centre.

Yesterday John Major presented himself as Stanley Macmillan. He came very close to saying "you've never had it so good" and then almost put himself forward as a latter-day Baldwin, asking for a doctor's mandate, the patient is already healthy and the physician's task is to keep her in fine fettle. His is truly a conservative manifesto.

Conservative Britain is, no question, a comfortable place. It is a better-off place, compared with five years ago. Britain has more mobile phones, more televisions (and more channels), supermarkets, restaurants (and celebrity chefs). The UK's big numbers look good; and, even with the effects of the economic cycle stripped out, some of them – such as rate of job creation – look even better relative to our big European neighbours. It would be economically illiterate to ascribe all this to the macro-economic ministrations of Norman Lamont, or even Kenneth Clarke, but it would be politically puri-

tical to deny them any credit at all. Beneath yesterday's Tory talk about haves and have-nots lies a nugget of truth about modern British political economy: the only way in which the poor are going to get richer is by the expansion of employment. As for the Tories' conduct of the public finances, British books look handsome when viewed in the mirror of Maastricht. If you weigh public expectations of government spending, present and future, and public preparedness to pay taxes, you discover that the United Kingdom has effected a balance which politicians from Bonn to Rome say they want, but are finding very difficult to achieve.

Now the Major government has moved on, opening British eyes to the costs of ageing. Proposals are in the manifesto to reshape pensions and care of the infirm old. Conservative Britain is better prepared for the 21st century. That is a big phrase; whether a government can prepare society for its future is debatable. But a fair case can be made that the Major government has pushed British people into a pattern of realistic expectation – about employment prospects, the need to save for their old age, about the extent to which they can legitimately expect a successor generation to provide for them out of its income. In time they may need to be equally realistic about what a public health service can do for them, given its future claim on public budgets;

for the time being the Conservatives are content to let that public illusion alone. To call the Conservatives the post-modern party might sound a double-edged compliment. Yesterday's manifesto actually strives for a Britain that is economically alert, able to roll with the punches of globalisation, but one where older social virtues are cherished. It is a hard trick to pull off. The manifesto proposes to use the tax system to endow women who stay at home is an effort in this direction, potentially expanding and equalising the choices open to families. That is an emotive word, choice. It

would be hard to gainsay the manifesto's sense that the *Zeitgeist* still broadly runs in favour of expanding individual opportunity to choose among providers, public and private. Yet the manifesto also exhibits just how conservative the Conservatives have become since the heady Thatcherite days. Not to privatisate the Royal Mail; not to make any grand promises about the rest of the state – this is to share the public's sense that wholesale stripping of state functions has probably gone far enough. The manifesto, probably accurately, reflects the way in which the public still wants

to apply commercial analogies to the management of public services, including schooling and social housing.

The *Independent* has been specially interested in two subjects to which, in its credit, the Tory manifesto devotes considerable space – the British constitution, and Britain's place in Europe. No one can say the Tory position on these crucial questions is anything but forthright. Mr Major flies his colours openly as the unionist party. Committees, separate manifestos for Scotland and Wales, flattery of difference north and west – these, the manifesto says, conduce to the British ideal of diversity within union. Separate legislatures in Cardiff and Edinburgh would open a gateway to conflict and, possibly, the break-up of an entity that works. Mr Major presents himself as the true inheritor of the Victorian opponents of electoral change. Scottish devolution is a leap in the dark.

As for Europe, Tory Europe is an alliance of trading partners, able to enforce measures against the restraint of trade but impotent against the sovereign powers of the UK Parliament. That this commits the Conservatives to further grinding opposition to the stated intentions of all other members of the European Union is a straightforward deduction readers of the manifesto are left to make. Its language on a single currency is fudged but a perspicacious reader will have little doubt that no Major-led government would

join up now, later, or indeed ever. Let us welcome that clarity, even though we do not support it. The Tory manifesto makes a refreshing read, for these two reasons. First, it helps dispel fashionable canards about there being no difference between the parties: there is, and they are enumerated here. Second it offers a straightforward picture of what Britain in 2002 would look like, if the Conservatives have their way. It would look pretty much like Britain in 1997. And, in many ways, that is a better Britain than it was in 1979.

The heavens can't wait

Anything Professor Stephen Hawking has to say commands respect. But his intellectual distinction does not mean he is always right. He seems to be suggesting that we earthlings should deliberately hide ourselves and evidence of our civilisation in case superior alien intelligences pay us a visit that turns out to be unwelcome as Pizarro's in central America at the end of the 15th century. But the analogy is wrong. The spirit of curiosity which drove Columbus ought to power the exploration of the heavens, resources and intelligence and technology permitting, in centuries to come.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Our medieval treatment of Iraq's people

Sir: Thank you for exposing the dangerous infantilism of US policy towards "Saddam's Iraq" (report, 27 March; letters, 1 April). We are back to the worst excesses of medieval despots where the opponent's serfs were slaughtered to make a point.

"Starvation as a method of warfare" is explicitly forbidden by the 1971 additions to the Geneva Conventions.

As the British government refuses to allow any Iraqis to spend the money they saved in British banks, Unicef has paid for water-purifying equipment to repair a little of the damage done by our bombing campaign in 1991. This money is taken out of the mouths of starving refugees in Cteotral Africa.

The comprehensive wrecking of the Iraqi economy is equivalent to a "natural disaster" (according to Oxfam) for the Horn of Africa, where remittances from Iraq once allowed a modest prosperity to many poor families.

Demagogues such as Clinton and Major maintain themselves in power by pandering to the most vicious populist scapegoating of a whole nation of 19 million people.

JANET CAMERON
Glasgow

Sir: Elias Davidsson (letter 1 April) points out that the UN embargo against Iraq contravenes the Geneva Convention. This should, of course, be quite sufficient to ensure the immediate lifting of the embargo, but apparently it is not.

Let me therefore point out that it also directly contravenes the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24 of which cojoins parties to take appropriate measures both "to diminish infant and child mortality", and "to ensure the proviso of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care".

The convention does not have the force of law, but it does have the immediacy of having been signed by almost every country in the world within the last eight years, in most cases since the embargo began.

BILL LINTON
London NW3

Old Tory virtues forgotten

Sir: Some general election candidates might do well to read the 1959 Conservative and Unionist Manifesto. This states: "Conservatism is more than successful administration. It is a way of life. It stands for integrity as well as for efficiency, for moral values as well as for material advantages, for service and not merely self-seeking."

How times have changed.

MICHAEL FROST
London SW19

Sir: Having viewed with interest the Hale-Bopp comet I can't help thinking that its significance has been missed. It appeared in our skies about the time John Major called the election and is set to disappear by early May. Is it not therefore a sign from above – rarely seen – that there will be a Labour landslide at the election?

CATHERINE BARMBY
London, N6



Sir: Confirmation that, under the Tories, even rogues are not what they used to be comes from Dr CD Knight (letter, 29 March). He refers to "rogues in high places" caught with their pants down and their fingers in the till". The tills "in high places" are presumably on the upper floors of department stores, and only the incompetent would hope to run downstairs with stolen cash when their trousers are around their ankles.

ERNEST RUDD
York

Sir: "Wanted: a decent, angry champion" (front page headline, 2 April) – surely despite yesterday's April Fool and today's (2 April) letter, the obvious candidate must be Swampy. Tatton constituency lies to the west of the airport and covers many of the most affected areas. Think again Swampy?

ADRIAN BANFIELD
Buckley, Cheshire

Sir: The article by Charles Arthur ("Spacehip of future will run on fresh air", 28 March) on Nas's projected Hyper-X space vehicle, once again highlights Britain's current ineptitude when it comes to aerospace technology.

For 20 odd years after the Second World War, Britain led the world in the development of aerodynamics, from the early turbines of Sir Frank Whittle, through to the unique Rolls-Royce Pegasus that first took to the air in 1960 – powering the P 1127 "Jump Jet", the forerunner of the Harrier. Since then, brilliant engineers

and designers, such as Alan Bond and David Ashford, have been totally frustrated by an apparent lack of interest from successive governments and an absence of financial support from a private sector that is only interested in short-term profit. Such an attitude has resulted in Britain falling well behind the United States and even France in export sales of aerospace hardware.

While the work-force at Rolls-Royce continues to produce excellent jet engines for the world's airlines, their pioneering spirit seems to have deserted them and, as Charles Arthur reports, the next generation of engine designs – incorporating new technology – will be emerging from American factories.

J M TRACEY
Liverpool

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ERNEST RUDD
York

US report reveals: secrets need a short life cycle



Godfrey Hodgson

Will Britain ever adopt the strange Yankee notion that the people have a right to know what their government is up to?

Labour and Conservatives alike say there are in favour of open government. Yet Britain continues to have not only one of the world's strictest systems of classification for government documents, but more generally a climate of secrecy in which the burden of proof is on those who ask to see public records. The presumption is never in favour of those who want to know what really happened.

Recently both British political parties have been quick to borrow new ideas from the United States. Will they now adopt a strange Yankee notion that the presumption ought to be that the people have a right to know unless it can be shown that there is a reason why public matters should be kept private?

The US is rightly seen as a model of openness in comparison with the choking pall of secrecy that hangs over Britain. Now in Washington a high-powered Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy has just published a ringing call for even greater openness. It points to the dangers of the cult of secrecy created by two world wars, the nuclear arms race and the Cold War. And it concludes that "information shall be classified only if there is a demonstrable need to protect the information in the interests of national security". Classifying documents as secret, top secret and the like should be kept "to an absolute minimum".

The report reveals that there are currently over 1.5 billion pages of records in government vaults that are over 25 years old and still classified. The commission, chaired by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, a Democrat, was made up of men and women from a wide variety of backgrounds, including the arch-conservative Republiquo Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina; the veteran Democratic foreign affairs expert Congressman Lee Hamilton of Indiana; John Deutch, the recently retired Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and even - surely unthinkable to Westminster or Whitehall - the journalist Ellen Hume, formerly of *The Wall Street Journal*.

The Commission proposes the creation of a National Declassification Centre, to declassify documents as fast as they are classified. And it suggests a "life cycle for secrets". Normally documents should not remain secret for more than 10 years; it says: in no case should they remain secret for more than 30 years, unless it can be demonstrated that actual damage would be done to specific individuals or in continuing government programmes by making them public.

The report includes an historical appendix by Senator Moynihan on how "a vast secrecy system" came into existence. From the time of World War I, Moynihan shows, the US recurrently faced espionage and occasionally

sabotage, often carried out by first-generation immigrants, first from Germany, then from Russia, and later from elsewhere. This led to a "Hun within" syndrome, to measures designed to check loyalty, and ultimately to the witch hunts of the years after World War II. Where normally, Moynihan points out, the existence of secrets requires that they be defended, in the American experience, secrets came about because of the perceived threat.

The threat, and the secrecy, redoubled after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. Evidence has recently been found in the Soviet archives, for example, that John Reed, the Harvard graduate who wrote *Ten Days That Shook the World* (made into the film *Reds*) was a Soviet agent, paid just over one million roubles on January 22, 1920 in gold, jewels and other valuables for Party work in the US.

Moynihan points out that the Cold War presented the United States with an "awful dilemma": "To preserve an open society," he writes, "it was deemed necessary to take measures that in significant ways closed it down. A culture of secrecy evolved."

There are striking examples of the dangers of secrecy, even in the relatively open atmosphere of Washington. In 1957, for example, the "Gaither report" predicted that there would be a "missile gap" between the US and the Soviet Union in the early 1960s. The missile gap turned out not to exist, but the aftermath of a massive scare echoed on and off, affecting US strategic thinking and swelling defence budgets for decades.

"The Cold War is over," the Senator writes. "Yet this most perverse of Cold War era regulation persists." There is massive over-classification of documents, and "the principal concern of the classifiers is not with national security but with governmental embarrassment of one sort or another".

The perpetuation of Cold War secrecy, Moynihan argues, is not only expensive and absurd; it is dangerous. "The United States will be best served by the largest possible degree of openness." To do otherwise, he says, "is to invite preoccupation with passing conspiracy, after all we have sacrificed in this century to destroy sustained conspiracies that might very well have destroyed us".

As so often, the apparent parallels between Britain and America are deceptive. If American secrecy has reflected an immigrant society's paranoia about loyalty, British secrecy results from the instinctive assumption of a governing class - politicians and civil servants alike - whose democratic instincts are weak, that what is done in our name is none of our business. Will Tony Blair's Labour understand any better than Harold Wilson's the fearful cost we pay in many ways for keeping what is happening in our society from ourselves?

I rony is one of those journalistic words which becomes as worn as a piece of soap in a cheap hotel. This week, for the first time in 18 years, I went to Strasbourg, one of my favourite cities (a city in which I have often had recourse to worn pieces of soap in cheap hotels). I experienced something with so many layers of crude irony, that it might have been scripted for a television movie.

In a town which has been fought over by the French and Germans for several centuries, I saw young French men and women and young Germans fighting side by side. To be precise, they were, in the spirit of anarchic European unity, smashing up kerbstones and hurling them at the CRS, the French riot police. They were doing so (supposedly) to protest against the semi-submerged racism and anti-semitism of Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front. The battle-field they chose - without thinking about it or, as far as I could see, about anything other than their evening's entertainment - was next to the Synagogue of Peace on the Avenue of Peace. The battle was all over in less than five minutes. The fashionably black-clad young French and German anarchists scattered at the first baton and tear gas charge by the CRS - themselves fetchingly attired in a new design of felt-lined, blue helmets.

I was truly annoyed with the Benetton and Gap anarchists. They had broken with the spirit of an otherwise peaceful demonstration against the NF national congress. They had given the odious Le Pen - a malevolent clown - something to brag about the next day. And, if I am honest with myself, I was most disappointed that, after I had stumbled on the scene at just the right moment, they did not provide me with a better punch-up and a better story.

I t would happen in Strasbourg. Brussels is a famously surreal city, appropriately the home of René Magritte. But Strasbourg, the other Euro-capital, is also given to the surreal. It is an oddly attractive Franco-German mongrel: a mixture of German jolliness and French wit. Strasbourg food, more importantly, has French quality and taste.

john lichfield paris diary

While designer rioters clash with police in the surreal streets of Strasbourg, the naked truth, outwitted by a caramel bar, goes on trial in Meaux, one of the cheese capitals of the world

quantity. I first went there in 1980 to cover the European Parliament and went back often over the next seven years. The Parliament, with all its pretensions and banality, was an intriguing place. The different nationalities of the EU were tipped out of the isolation of their comfortable Brussels homes and offices and pitched together for a week at a time. Strasbourg, as I knew it, was a place of weird political alliances, impossible cross-cultural friendships and ill-advised affairs.

It was epitomised by Bang the Bells, a bar and restaurant in the gloomy backstreets near the station, patronised by French stage-criminals types. It was run, with a tongue of iron, by a round middle-aged lady in an eyesight-threatening nylon dress. I have forgotten her name. I have forgotten the real name of Bang the Bells, if I even knew it.

It had been colonised by Irish Euro MPs and, up to a point, British Labour members, then in the full rage of socialist Euro-scepticism. Mostly the cross-cultural relationship in Bang the Bells was Franco-Irish. It was called Bang the Bells because you had to ring to get in after a certain hour.

Karaoke was perpetrated in Bang the Bells long before the word entered the English language. One night John Hume, the leader of the SDLP, was obliged to sing, in a fine quavering baritone, "The Town I Loved So Well". Another night Frank Chaskey, Dick Spring's predecessor as the leader of the Irish Labour Party, a sweet bear of a man, was approached by an Irish visitor. "Mr Chaskey," she said, "is this how socialists eat?" Frank looked down at what was a perfectly normal gargantuan Strasbourg meal.

"Yes, missus," he said. "Through my gob like everyone else."

A fter the riot *manqué* on the Avenue of Peace, I walked into the city centre. Its narrow old streets had been wholly occupied by rowing gangs of French and German kids from that day's demonstration. They were smashing the occasional window, lighting bonfires, playing tom-toms, juggling with clubs, rolling joints. It was like being in a medieval city which had just been stormed by a foreign army.

Toolt his students out of conven-

The last testament of a hollow man

by Polly Toynbee



The vision thing was never in him. Major offers dull tinkering, a little meanness – an idea-free zone to please Middle England

This manifesto is the Prime Minister's last will and testament and it bears every hallmark of the Major years, starting with his own picture on the front cover. Waiting for his grand entrance on manifesto day was a time to meditate on that familiar physiognomy, for it will soon be gone.

His lips, through which he squeezed out those near autistic verbal infelicities and lumpen clichés, look even more tightly clenched than before. His ordinary face bears with that same unexpected vanity: how often in the past people mistook his modest accomplishments for modesty. In the end, ambition was all that propelled him: now with the party all about him in ruins, it is all that sustains him.

The music stops. Out steps the man. This is not a One Nation campaign, but a One Man campaign: he alone at the podium, his Cabinet not on the platform but relegated to the darkened front row of the press conference. From now on, it is he alone on the soap box, lonely captain of his sinking ship, his rudder snapped, a lone believer that he can still win. For the rest of them it's *sauve qui peut*, every man for himself with the lifeboats rowing hard for the horizon.

Here in this manifesto, we have the man's own last signature, with all his failings and disappointments intact, the quintessential Major in style, form and lack of content. The vision thing was never in him. Instead he offers a little dull tinkering, a little meanness (though nothing savage), more of the same *out every front* – an idea-free zone tailored to please (but not enough) the selfish instincts of his lost Middle England. His demise will not reach the great tragic heights of the fall of the House of Thatcher: in this manifesto he departs with a whimper.

Looking back, there is disappointment, oh yes, for I was among those who welcomed his victory as leader with some enthusiasm. When the cacophony and constant revolution of the Thatcher years over-reached itself and the Iron Lady was laid low by hubris, the sight of plain, ordinary John was welcome balm. Here at last came a sane, pragmatic type to operate the trains and drains. His very verbal incapacity, I thought, bode well, delivering us from the high-flown rhetoric and the dangerous religious fervour of both

left and right during the Eighties. John the Bank Manager would suit us well, do the nuts and bolts and let everyone else get on with the more important things in life – work, children, love, art, sport, whatever. More than that, he made two good promises: he would put Britain "at the heart of Europe" and give us a classless society. "A nation at ease with itself" was a delightful phrase, the only seductive words of his entire career, healing and reassuring.

What is left of all that now? A country further at the edge of

Europe with a populace which has been dangerously and deliberately mislead on that key issue in cynical pursuit of electoral gain. At ease with itself? No, a nation more divided between haves and have-nots than at any time this century: Three times more people truly poor; the poor actually poorer, and the rich much richer. The grosser tax gains and bonuses of the fat cats offend even those without a shred of socialism in them. At the same time the abject poverty of millions spills out to frighten those who have done well, the majority who

should and could be enjoying the 33 per cent real gains of the past 18 years if only they felt better about it.

Here is a country so uneasy with itself that it does not even trust the colour of the money the present boom has put into its pockets or the glowing economic indicators flashing up on its screens. Sleaze stories and family values hypocrisy might have been shrugged off by an electorate less filled with distaste for the politics of the Nineties. For the conviction politics of the Eighties were not replaced by a new efficient

managerial era, but by a time of no conviction about anything, cynicism in high places, so value-free it was blown off course by any puff of contrary wind. The moral of John Major's fate is that leadership matters more than the pork barrel.

So how does his last testament read? Its prose and its promises are as elevating as the prospectus of a building society about to float on the Stock Exchange. Low bribes and entitlements offer large sums to those with most money, smaller sums for small savers, nothing at all for those with nothing. It's the old True Blue war-cry, "To them that hath shall be given!" If, that is, you are inclined to believe it, for here is a measure of fantasy finance to take your breath away. Captain Major is leaning over the edge of his sailing ship waving worthless IOUs to anyone who will save him.

The manifesto's Big Idea is small and dishonest. The same government which halved the married couples allowance now gives some of it back. Worth some £18 a week to two million couples, it will go to very few of the poorest working people and the richest will benefit most. It is a feeble sop to family values, excluding the one third of children not living in married households. If the aim was to help those struggling to care for children and invalids, increasing carers' benefits and children's social security would have done the trick.

For the rest, the manifesto is thinly packaged with old ideas. Schools will be produced into more local management, and more housing estates will be handed over to housing associations or private hands (a policy which has signally failed through many previous attempts to get it right). The promise on insurance to cover care in old age is either far too expensive or worthless. The promise to cut inheritance and capital gains tax is a large gift to the very rich. The promise to reduce income tax to 20p will do nothing for the six million poorest employees.

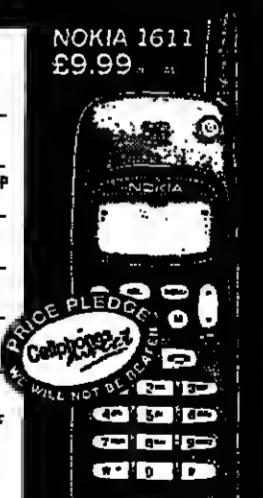
The manifesto blazons the Government's "Golden Bequest" – economic success that is indeed impressive. It ought to be dazzling enough to win a thundering great majority for any government. Why isn't it? Because in the end, money isn't everything. The writing of this manifesto shows how little John Major has understood the scale and reasons for his failure, how little he ever grasped the writing on the wall.



French and Germans march together against Le Pen. Photograph: AFP

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Saudi prince takes 5% stake in ailing Apple

David Usborne
New York

Saudi Arabia's Prince al-Waleed bin Talal, the millionaire mogul famed for putting his dollars in enterprises that are down but not out, stunned the computer world yesterday revealing that he had bought 5 per cent of Apple for \$115m (£70m).

The investment represents yet

one more intriguing twist in the ceaselessly suspenseful saga of Apple Computer, the once-revered pioneer of the home PC that recently has been brought to its knees by Bill Gates' Microsoft.

It comes on the heels of the revelation last week that Ralph Ellison, the unpredictable chairman of Oracle Software, was

considering building a coalition of investors to make a bid for control of Apple.

The news will also turn the spotlight once more on Prince al-Waleed and his investment activities. Only two weeks ago he caused similar astonishment by buying a 5 per cent stake in another titan of American industry that has assuredly seen better days: Trans World Airlines.

The Prince, who is a nephew of King Fahd, controls from his Riyadh base an ever-expanding portfolio of investments that includes hotel chains, entertainment and broadcast empires and development properties. Also last month, he announced the acquisition of 5 per cent of Norwegian Cruise Lines. Earlier this year, he purchased the luxurious George V hotel in Paris.

Speculation will be fuelled on what his next target might be. There has been industry gossip for some weeks, for instance, that he might attempt a rescue of Fokker, the ailing Dutch plane maker.

The Prince's special hallmark, however, has been giving the benefit of the doubt to large businesses that have stumbled into trouble. Most spectacularly in that regard he made large investments at moments of critical difficulty in the Canary Wharf development in London's Docklands and in the Euro Disney theme park outside Paris.

His foray into Apple and the manoeuvrings of Mr Ellison may not be in conflict with one another. Mr Ellison has made



\$115m bytes: Apple's new shareholder, Prince al-Waleed (left) and its embattled chief executive Gil Amelio

plain that he is not interested in owning Apple outright but in building a controlling 51 per cent stake. Wall Street would like nothing more than for Mr Ellison—or anyone for that matter—to succeed in buying Apple.

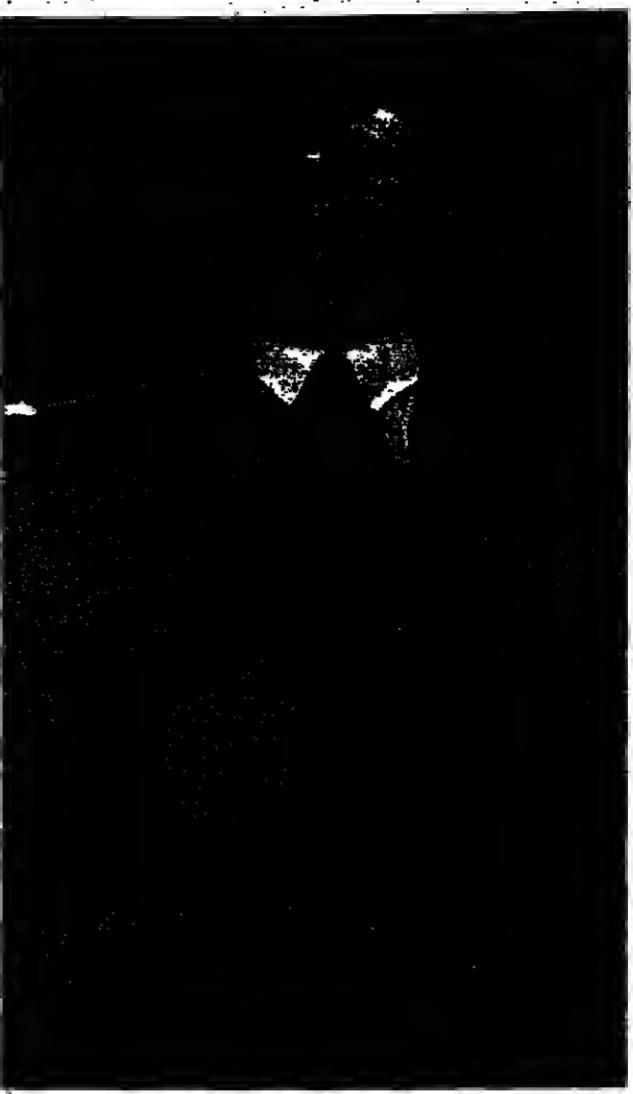
All the while, the news from Apple seems only to get worse. Its embattled chief executive of only 13 months, Gil Amelio, recently announced plans to lay off about 30 per cent of its remaining payroll—4,000 workers—in an effort to restore profitability.

In the last five quarters, Apple has lost almost \$1bn and is

expected this month to report a further quarterly loss of about \$700m. The rot set in as the company suffered a drastic erosion in its market share in the face of the combined juggernaut of Microsoft's operating software and Intel's chip technology.

"I have been following the technology industry for quite some time, and Apple in particular for a number of months," Prince al-Waleed said in brief statement yesterday.

"I believe there is serious potential for Apple to provide large returns to its stockholders



...and its embattled chief executive Gil Amelio

once again, as it did in the past." The Prince, whose grandfather was the founder of Saudi Arabia, Iba Saud, said that he was aware of the activities of Mr Ellison and added that he will "monitor events closely", to see what comes of them.

Displaying his unusual flair, Mr Ellison has invited current Apple stockholders and other interested parties to offer their opinions on his takeover project by conversing directly with him via e-mail.

The wisdom, meanwhile, of the Prince's TWA investment has not yet become apparent. In

the few days after acknowledging his 5 per cent stake in the airline, it has been hit by suggestions from its own firm of auditors that its future viability as a going concern must now be in question.

On Tuesday, the carrier said it anticipated first-quarter losses that would "significantly exceed" those of a year ago.

Last year, the Prince also acted against the normally conservative traditions of the Saudi royal household by forming a joint venture with Michael Jackson to co-operate on concerts, films, television and fun parks.

Orange pips rivals in mobile race

Chris Godsmark
Business Correspondent

Orange, Britain's youngest mobile phone network, yesterday showed it has outstripped its rivals so far this year in the race to sign up customers, as Cellnet slipped further behind.

Three networks—Orange, One2One and Cellnet—followed the lead of Vodafone earlier this week in releasing customer numbers for the first three months of the year. They show the two older networks, Vodafone and Cellnet, have been growing more slowly than Orange and One2One, raising doubts about their marketing strategies.

Orange's subscriber base increased by 109,000 between January and March, a much stronger rate than analysts had forecast, bringing total customer numbers to 894,000. The group also revealed that churn, the rate at which customers leave the network, rose slightly to 19.1 per cent from 18.6 per cent in December. Orange shares rose 1.5p on the figures, to 207p.

The real surprise came from One2One, the company jointly owned by Cable & Wireless and US West. It grabbed the number two spot in the growth league by adding 75,000 net new subscribers in the first quarter, taking customer numbers to 620,000. The statistics vindicate the network's expansion strategy under its recently appointed managing director, Jan Peters. An extra £1bn is being invested to raise the network's coverage to 80 per cent of the UK, while an estimated £20m has been spent on television advertising.

The One2One numbers easily beat those from Vodafone, released on Tuesday, which showed net subscriber growth of 67,000. Cellnet trailed well behind its rivals, growing its customer base by just 12,000 in the first three months of the year to 2.7 million. The company, 60 per cent-owned by British Telecom, blamed the figures on changes to contract terms which had reduced customer notice periods to one month.

Analysts also said customer discount packages had backfired. Jim McCafferty, from stockbrokers Hobar Goveit explained: "The lesson for Cellnet is there's no point in adding customers today if they're going to leave tomorrow."

Comment, page 23

GEC puts in bid for Thomson's defence wing

John Lichfield
Paris

GEC, the electronics and defence group, has caused consternation in Paris by confirming a formal interest in buying Thomson-CSF, the defence wing of the French state-owned electronics conglomerate, Thomson SA.

The French government, already acutely embarrassed by the collapse of a previous attempt to privatise the entire Thomson group, finds itself back at square one. It began the whole Thomson privatisation process early last year to block

an alliance between its defence wing and GEC.

In its classically Gallic attempt to privatise the group while controlling its ultimate destiny, the French government finds itself hoist on its own petard. Paris made it clear last month that it wanted the military electronics division of Thomson to be paired with another French defence company, or other companies, as the first stage of an anticipated restructuring of the country's military-industrial complex. It left open the possibility of a bid for its 58 per cent share in Thomson-CSF by a European company, in or-

der to avoid upsetting the European Commission or its EU partners.

But it let it be known that other European companies would do better to stay out of the bidding and try to form strategic alliances with the reshaped French industry. British Aerospace is known to have been unhappy with this formula, which Paris wished to steal a global march on its EU partners by creating a kind of France Military-Industrial Inc. A spoiling bid from GEC—if this is what it was—not anticipated, however.

Although neither the com-

pany nor the French government would make a formal comment, it was widely reported in Paris yesterday that three declarations of intentions to bid had been received by last Friday's deadline.

One came, as expected, from the Lagardère group, owner of the Matra missiles, space and telecommunications company, which was the senior partner in the wider privatisation deal which collapsed in December. The second came from the other officially recognised French suitor, the space and telecoms company Alcatel Alsthom. The third came from GEC.

The French government must announce tomorrow which of these preliminary bids it intends to entertain. Final bids, with firm figures, must be received by 7 May. Thomson-CSF has a turnover of £4bn. The government's 58.4 per cent stake is valued at around £1.3bn.

In London shares in GEC rose strongly on the Thomson bid reports. They closed 7.5p higher at 383p, making GEC the best-performing chip yesterday.

If the French government simply refuses to accept the GEC bid the British company could complain of unfair na-

tional preference, leaving Paris to face a potentially awkward investigation by the Brussels Commission.

Sources in the French defence industry were speculating yesterday that GEC's move was tactical. They said the British company, which already shares ownership of Matra Marconi with Lagardère, and has a joint venture with Alsthom, might just be underlining its interest in further alliances with the French defence industry.

By putting in a bid, which the French government would have to handle with tact, it might strengthen its chances of making deals with whatever military-industrial structures emerge from the byzantine Thomson privatisation process.

The first attempt at selling off the entire Thomson SA group was halted in December after the French privatisation watchdog objected to the terms. Under the first deal struck by the government, the defence company would have gone to Lagardère, which would then have relinquished the ailing consumer electronics company, Thomson Multimedia, to Daewoo Electronics of South Korea.

Comment, page 23

MMC calls in watchdog over investigation into British Gas

Chris Godsmark
Business Correspondent

The gas watchdog, Ofgas, has been called back for a last-minute hearing before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as part of its investigation into British Gas's pipeline charges, making it almost certain that the MMC's conclusions will not be made public until after the election.

The news is likely to fuel already intense speculation in the industry that Clare Spottiswoode, the industry regulator, has failed to win MMC support for her controversial plan to slash BG's pipeline charges, cutting £30 of average annual gas bills for domestic customers.

BG, which mounted an un-

precedented public campaign

against the proposals, has claimed it will reduce its revenues by more than £400m a year, making it almost impossible for the company to pay dividends to shareholders.

The speculation boosted

BG's share price yesterday, which gained 3p to close at 164.5p in heavy trading.

Ofgas yesterday confirmed

that officials, likely to include Ms Spottiswoode and her chief economist, Eileen Marshall,

were due to appear before the MMC on Monday morning to discuss the group's pipeline charges, making it almost impossible for the company to pay dividends to shareholders.

The completed MMC report was due to be handed over to the regulator on Monday 14 April. Both Ofgas and BG have privately admitted that even if the document was handed over within this deadline, it would not be made public until after the general election.

The head of one independent gas supply company, who did not want to be named, said the additional hearing suggested

BG was likely to come out of the MMC process, which the group instigated, in better shape than Ms Spottiswoode. "If BG get the cuts in charges reduced by more than half the Ofgas figure then they will claim it as a major victory."

Another industry source who attended one of the MMC hearings said: "The panel consistently referred to BG shareholders as 'Sids'. If the MMC's task is to decide what is in the public interest, then talking about Sids suggests they interpret that phrase in terms of shareholders as well as consumers, which of course is good news for BG."

AGB spokeswoman declined to comment. "This is a matter for the MMC and we never discuss speculation."

One of the longest established independent gas suppliers has gone bust, the first company to collapse since British Gas introduced tough new rules for use of its pipeline network last year.

Bell Gas, which had signed up 4,500 mainly business customers from its office at Brent Cross in North London, called in the receivers on 23 March after running up undisclosed debts. Its annual turnover was believed to be approaching £10m.

A week before the management called in the receivers Bell Gas was understood to have received a substantial bill from TransCo, the British Gas pipeline division, for problems with "daily balancing".

The oil giant Esso is also thought to have been owed money from the collapse, along with Barclays Bank. Bell Gas was created in 1993 after the opening up of the commercial market to competition.

demand from their customers. If the sums did not add up at the end of the day they faced punitive charges to buy or offtake gas. TransCo confirmed it was owed cash by Bell, though sources denied rumours the bill was for almost £400,000.

Ofgas, the watchdog, said none of Bell's customers had been cut off because the supply base had been taken over by another supply gas company, Quantum. It also emerged that Quantum, which is a creditor to Bell, bought the customer base just before the receiver ship.

The oil giant Esso is also thought to have been owed money from the collapse, along with Barclays Bank. Bell Gas was created in 1993 after the opening up of the commercial market to competition.

Investment at Unipart 'cut if Labour wins'

Chris Godsmark

John Neill, chief executive of the Unipart car components group and one of Britain's most outspoken industrialists, yesterday threatened to curb his investment plans if a Labour government implemented its policy on trade union recognition.

Mr Neill, a fervent supporter of Thatcherite union policies, also claimed that a high-profile speech by Labour leader Tony Blair in the Far East last year, advocating a stakeholder economy, was based on one of his own speeches.

Launching a typically scathing attack on Labour's employment policy, Mr Neill labelled the party's plans to force employers to recognise unions, which he said were part of a drive to implement the European Social Chapter, as "foolish" and "a step backward".

The policy states that employers should recognise unions in individual factories if a majority of staff votes for it.

Referring to recent moves by Unipart to invest more than £20m in four joint ventures, Mr Neill warned: "We would not have made this investment if we'd had the Social Chapter. If we revert to that mindset it will have a profound impact on our forward investment plans."

Though Mr Neill's opposition to union recognition is well-known, Unipart has a strong reputation for encouraging employee involvement, including its much publicised "University" for staff training. Unipart



John Neill: Threatened to curb investment plans

this year donated £50,000 to Conservative Party funds.

The most surprising claim was that Mr Blair had copied a speech by Mr Neill urging employers to adopt the vision of a stakeholder economy, a concept long advocated by the privately owned Unipart group. "That speech was based on one of my speeches," Peter Mandelson told me that," Mr Neill said.

A veteran of union disputes during a spell at British Leyland in the 1970s, he said: "I'm not anti-union. I believe we've done things which mean there should be no need to have a union."

Asked whether Labour's policies had become more friendly to the business community, Mr Neill said:

"Blair has done a good job of leading his party but it's by no means clear whether he can run a complex economy. I suspect there are a lot of things we don't know about Labour's policies."

STOCK MARKETS						
FTSE 100		Dow Jones		Nikkei		
Close	-11.80	+0.3	4444.30	4056.50	2.80	
Close	4507.30	+9.90	+0.2	4729.40	4498.40	3.54
Close	2091.70	-3.50	-0.2	2194.20	2017.50	3.75
Close	2984.53	+4.22	+0.2	2274.20	2178.20	3.04
Close	2064.45	-2.92	-0.1	2163.94	1988.78	3.69
Close	5553.64	-57.41	-0.8	7085.16	5932.94	1.69
Close	18037.30	+167.71	+0.9	22866.80	17303.85	0.89
Hong Kong</						

Orange
pips
rivals
mobile
race



COMMENT

'Conservative and Labour are going to find it exceptionally hard to stick within present spending commitments, and that's without any of the new pledges contained in yesterday's Tory manifesto and the likely promises made in today's Labour manifesto'

Manifestos promise much but tell you nothing

It is hard to see how Gordon Brown and Alastair Darling get to their £15bn global cost-factoring in pledges anticipated by Labour but not actually in the manifesto – such as outright abolition of capital gains and inheritance tax – the figure looks like an exaggeration. The City is right to take a relaxed view.

Furthermore, the manifesto as it stands actually offers few cuts as to the effect of all those tax and spend commitments of the public finances. Whether the cost of the new transferable allowance is £1.2bn (Conservative) or £5bn (Labour), it matters not a jot to the overall shape of the public finances if offset by a corresponding tax rise elsewhere. And whether the 20p basic tax rate is an "aspiration" or a "commitment", its £5bn cost could easily be absorbed simply by leaving allowances unchanged for a while. Clever things, manifestos. They promise much, but they tell you nothing about how the books are going to be balanced to pay for it all.

It will be Labour's turn today and the story is likely to be a similar one, only in rather more alarming form. There will be lots of commitments. Central Office will wildly exaggerate their likely cost, and the manifesto will say nothing about how they are to be paid for. The truth of the matter is that both parties – Conservative and Labour – are going to find it exceptionally hard to stick within present spending commitments, and that's without any of the new pledges contained in

yesterday's Tory manifesto and the likely promises made in today's Labour manifesto.

Indeed, public spending plans as laid down in last November's Red Book are already unrealistically tight. Despite the fact that both parties are committed to real increased spending on health, the Red Book envisages no real growth in each of the next two financial years in spending of the National Health Service. In reality, spending on the NHS will continue to rise in real terms, whatever the Government does to cap it. That extra spending is going to have to be paid for with deeper cuts elsewhere. Add in the new commitments now being entered into and if either party were as good as their word, then they would have to kiss goodbye to what remains of the road-building programme and a lot more besides.

Alternatively they could allow borrowing to rise above Maastricht limits or just raise taxes. Labour or Conservative, the latter is all too likely to be the option chosen.

GEC's Thomson bid is an important test

Full marks to GEC for calling the French government's bluff and putting in a formal bid for Thomson CSF. GEC was told very firmly not to bother, for what France wants to do is both have its cake and eat it – flog off the government's remaining 58 per cent stake in Thomson but have the company ab-

sorbed into some French-owned industrial complex which remains at the beck and call of the state. All very Gallic.

Unfortunately for France, there is now such a thing as the European Union, and even if France doesn't much like that British invention, Le Single European Market, it must abide by its rules. These require that even in defence-related matters, all Europe is one, at least in so far as bidding battles are concerned.

GEC, the unwanted outsider, must therefore be allowed into the auction. And just in case the French planned to bury the bid without fair consideration, GEC's interest has now leaked. Whether this was by design or otherwise, the publicity certainly won't do GEC's cause any harm. The cause of European integration and fair play will meanwhile be given a powerful shot in the arm.

Since GEC is saying nothing about any of it, it is hard to tell precisely what its motives are here. It may well be that the bid is merely being used as a negotiating lever to extract the best of any alliances on offer with the French defence electronics industry. For the moment, however, we have to assume GEC's bid is for real and it really wants to buy Thomson. Certainly such a deal would make eminent sense and given the level of consolidation that is going on in the US, it is also probably vitally necessary.

Britain's two leading defence companies, GEC and British Aerospace, are very much at the forefront of moves to mirror in

Europe what is happening in the US. To date they have been blocked by the intransigence of Europe's national governments, which on the whole still regard defence as a no-go area for integration. France, the leading offender, but others too, could hardly be more shortsighted in their approach. Without cross-border mergers, Europe's defence industry is going to flounder and die, unassisted and outbid in world markets by the emerging US behemoths. Domestic orders alone will not be enough to sustain these companies if they are to remain competitive.

GEC's bid for Thomson could prove an important test, not just of the robustness of European competition policy in the face of powerful national opposition, but also of the willingness of nations, when push comes to shove, to accept full industrial integration.

With a bloody nose, she would surely have to resign, her reputation as the consumers' champion and her partial success with the first phase of domestic gas competition counting for nought. But she may have to go anyway. In recent weeks she has been investigating Labour's windfall tax, hardly a wise move if she wants to stay in the job.

As a Labour administration moves ever nearer, the chances of a regulatory bloodbath grows. Labour has made no secret of its unhappiness with Professor Stephen Littlechild, the electricity regulator. With the strong possibility that domestic power competition will degenerate into farce next year, the Party may well bring forward its plans to merge the power and gas regulators into one. Industry gossip suggests Dieter Helm, from the consultancy group Oxera, could be in with an outside shout.

And what about Ian Bryant, at Ofwat? Scarcely a day goes by without another thug, Ofwat statement criticising water company excess, but few expect this has done enough to repair the animosity between Mr Bryant and Labour's environment chief Frank Dobson. Which leaves, er, just Don Cruickshank at Ofcom. Past experience, including many an impressive spat with British Telecom, suggests he will land on his feet. Of the bunch, Mr Cruickshank stands the best chance of survival. And for a change, it won't be cromulent that saves him. His reputation as an excellent regulator, steering a demanding but never excessive course, is well earned.

Cruickshank may be the only survivor

What to make of the latest machinations at the Monopolies & Mergers Commission over the gas pipeline charges row, probably the most highly charged dispute between regulator and utility in the short history of privatisation? The fact that Clare Spottiswoode, the regulator, is being asked to give more evidence to the MMC at such a late stage does not look good for her, though it is just possible this is a formality. If the MMC sends Ms Spottiswoode away

Airbus gets British Midland order

Randeep Ramesh
Transport Correspondent

British Midland, the country's second-largest scheduled carrier, placed a £600m order yesterday with Airbus Industries, the European plane maker, to replace 20 jets in its fleet.

The airline, which has never before bought jets from the European manufacturer, will take delivery of the first planes next year. British Midland plans to replace most of the older Boeing 737 jets in its 35-strong fleet. The order will bolster Airbus's order books and is the largest placed by a British company with the European aircraft consortium.

The Derby-based airline ordered eight A321s with 196 seats and 12 A320s with 160 seats and will take delivery of the jets over the next five years.

The Toulouse-based aircraft maker is a consortium owned by Aerospatiale of France and Daimler-Benz Aerospace, which both own 37.9 per cent, plus British Aerospace, which holds 20 per cent and Spain's Construcciones Aeronáuticas SA with 4.2 per cent.

The Airbus aeroplanes will hold more passengers than the Boeing 737s and smaller Fokker and Saab aircraft now flown by British Midland.

British Midland was not able

to say which other jets would be phased out when it started flying the Airbus aeroplanes next spring.

Sir Michael Bishop, chairman of the privately-owned carrier, said the deal was significant because it was the first time the airline had broken away from its traditional supplier, the American giant Boeing.

Sir Michael was careful to point out that the decision to use Airbus did not signal the end of the airline's relationship with Boeing.

"We decided on a policy of having both Airbus and Boeing. We are not dropping Boeing and we will be adding

more Boeing aircraft in future. In the past we've been almost exclusively customers of Boeing."

But for technical and financial reasons we went for Airbus. In our short-haul routes and the financial terms were more favourable."

Industry observers also pointed out Airbus had benefited from a strong American dollar. "Airbus has become a lot more competitive in the past year basically because the dollar is very strong," said one airline executive.

Much of the extra space available on the larger jets will be taken up by British Midland's new business class.

The airline has consciously

moved up-market in an attempt to distance itself from the proliferation of low-cost, no-frills airlines that have sprung up in Europe.

The larger planes will allow British Midland to fly more customers into crowded European airports using the same number of flights.

The airline is optimistic about growth and has the option to change some of its orders for the A320s to larger A321s if the European market grows.

Much of the extra space available on the larger jets will be taken up by British Midland's new business class.

The airline has consciously

America Online targets smaller rival

David Usborne
New York

CompuServe, the pioneer computer on-line service widely used in Europe but which has been struggling in the United States, may be about to be gobbed up by its brashly-successful rival, America Online.

CompuServe, 80 per cent owned by the leading US tax accounting firm H&R Block, saw its stock price leap in trading late on Tuesday and again yesterday on industry reports that it was the target of a putative AOL bid.

A successful bid by AOL would inevitably attract close scrutiny by US fair-competition regulators. If allowed, such a deal would transform the on-line provider sector, leaving the field essentially to just two industry giants, AOL itself and the smaller Microsoft Network.

CompuServe would not confirm the reports, however. "To our knowledge we are not currently for sale," a spokeswoman at company headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, insisted. "To our knowledge there are no offers on the table".

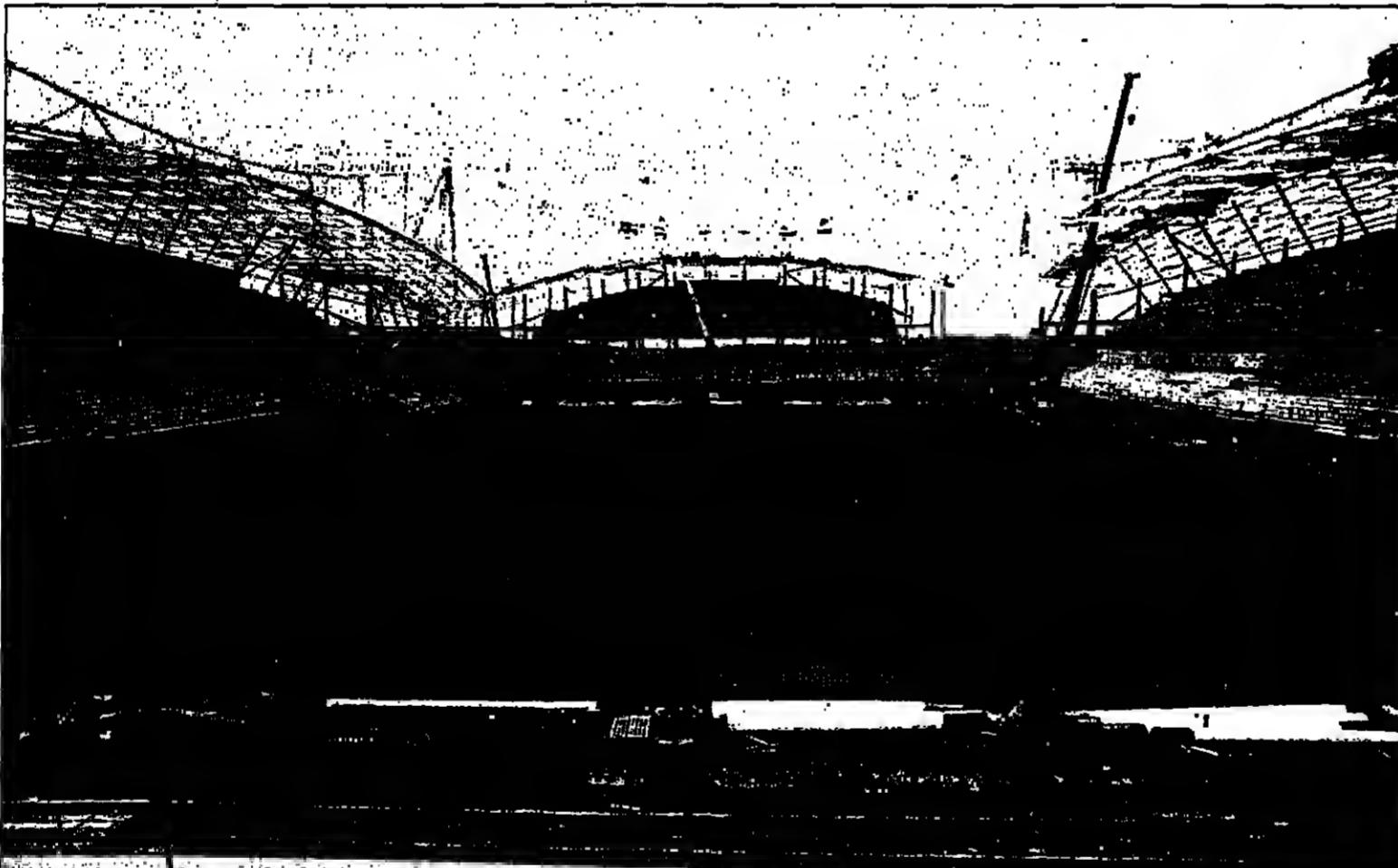
Shares in CompuServe rose 10 per cent in early trading in New York yesterday after leaping a hefty 19 per cent in the previous two trading sessions.

H&R Block has made no secret of its desire to spin off the remainder of its holding in CompuServe, which has seen its position as industry leader stolen by AOL. While foreign subscriptions to its service has recently climbed moderately, in the US membership fell to 1.7 million from 1.8 million.

By contrast, AOL, based in Virginia, has seen its customer tally soar to 8 million thanks in part to a policy of carpet-bombing America with free software discs to attract new customers. Tactics have extended to handing out software along with the peanuts on domestic air flights.

An acquisition of CompuServe could help AOL in two vital regards. While strong in the US, it remains weak abroad and would benefit greatly from absorbing the CompuServe customer base in Europe and in Japan.

A deal would also help AOL overcome widely-publicised difficulties in providing enough network capacity to customers.



Taking shape: Mosaic will concentrate initially on developing amenities at the club's out-of-town stadium

Nigel Cope
City Correspondent

Bolton Wanderers became the latest football club to pursue stock market glory yesterday when it agreed a £22m takeover by Mosaic Investments, a cash-rich shell company run by David Williams.

The deal came as shares in

Premier League Newcastle United rose to a 5p premium on their first day of dealings, closing at 140p.

With Bolton already on the

verge of promotion to the Premiership, the takeover will mean a double celebration for several hundred Bolton supporters who own shares in the club. They will receive 1,150 shares in Mosaic which were valued at 53p prior to their suspension last month.

Mosaic's chairman, David

Hodgson, has now surrounded himself with intimidated colleagues, Sir Tom claims.

"Anyone who has the temerity to stand up to him gets the push." He describes Cowie's non-executive chairman, Sir James McKinnon, the former gas industry regulator as "Hodgson's choice".

The row involving 48-year-old Mr Pykett began in October when it became clear he was not the automatic choice to succeed Mr Hodgson, who is now 65.

Mr Pykett handed in his resignation, saying he wanted to work out his three-year contract. But he was forced out of his job

in February after a row over his wish to sell his shares in the company. Other directors accused him of "gross misconduct".

"What agitates me," said Sir Tom, "is the long-term need to plan the management succession. There is also the effect on the share price of this row."

The shares are down 13 per cent despite the record results announced in March.

Officials at Cowie claim Sir Tom is now "out of touch" with the business. Last month shareholders received letters from both Mr Pykett and Sir James McKinnon spelling out their versions of the row.

"More dirty linen will be washed in public at the EGM,"

Sir Tom predicts. "But I don't think many institutional shareholders will bother to go up to Sunderland to hear the arguments. They will vote with the board. They always do."

Observers of the company think the entire imbroglio might have been avoided if Cowie had a normal head office. But the company, with a stock market value approaching £1bn, is still run on the original site of Cowie's first motorcycle shop. Sir Tom started Cowie in Sunderland more than 40 years ago as a motorcycle repair shop. It is now big in car leasing and an operator of privatised buses, running the biggest bus operation in London.

Analysts said the credit figures increased the need for the new

Bolton Wanderers agrees £22m takeover by Mosaic

Photograph: Harry McGuire

Burnden Leisure plans to develop into a diverse sports and leisure business. Mr Williams said the plan would be to have football as just one of the activities but the company would initially concentrate on developing amenities at the club's out-of-town stadium being built just off the M61 motorway at Horwich, Bolton.

He said the Bolton deal represented a good business opportunity rather than the pursuit of a footballing dream.

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Surge in consumer lending heightens fears of rate rise

Magnus Grindon

Interest rate fears continued to dominate the markets yesterday after UK consumer lending rose by a record £1.22bn in February and there were further signs of strength in the US economy. The surge in lending, coming after an increase of £845m in January, was much higher than expected, reflating fears of a return to the 1980s consumer boom. But the FTSE 100 index largely shrugged off a new shump on Wall Street, closing down just 1.15 at 4,256.

Analysts said the credit figures increased the need for the new

percentage terms the borrowing is still below previous peaks and savings remain high. They also drew some comfort from Bank of England money supply figures which showed M4 growing by 6.4 per cent in the year to March, just below expectations of a 6.5 per cent increase.

However, James Barty, an economist with Morgan Grenfell, highlighted the broader M4 measure, where growth was revised down to 11.2 per cent from 11.3 for the year to February, but still up from 10 per cent in January. He said the figures showed the economy would continue to strengthen this year.

Cowie's founder attacks board

John Newell

Business writer

John Newell

business

Rank sells film distribution unit to Carlton for £65m

Tom Stevenson
City Editor

Rank sold its film distribution arm to Carlton yesterday for £65m, towards the top end of expectations for the division which had been up for sale since February.

However, Rank won't give up its trademark "man with the gone" logo, but will license it to Carlton for use in opening sequences of the films in the library. Rank is also hanging on to its film delivery service.

Shares in both companies rose after the announcement, which gives Carlton a library of 740 feature films and increases Rank's focus on its core leisure operations.

Rank Film Distributors' extensive collection of films spans over 60 years of British cinema and includes Oscar-winning classics such as *Brief Encounter* and *The Lady Vanishes*. Other well-known films in the portfolio are Laurence Olivier's Shakespeare epics *Hamlet* and *Henry V*. Carlton will also gain control of popular favourites such as the *Carry On* series, *Reach for the Sky*, *The Ipcress File* and *Oliver Twist*.

Rank said two months ago it planned to sell its film distribution arm in a bid by new chief executive Andrew Teare to focus on the group's core leisure businesses that include the Hard Rock cafés, Butlin's holiday camps, Tom Cobleigh pubs and Odeon Cinemas.

Carlton said it would distribute the films acquired from Rank with its existing library of movies and TV programmes. The film library would also be a boon for the film channel it planned to launch on digital television, it said.

Carlton, largest of Britain's 15 commercial television stations, broadcasts to 22 million people in London and Birmingham. In February it joined BSkyB and Granada in a venture to bid for



Good for a laugh: Hattie Jacques, Kenneth Williams and Bernard Bresslaw in *Carry on Doctor*

licences to operate digital television stations from mid-1998.

The film business made operating profits of £4.1m on sales of £25.4m in 1996 and had assets of £31.3m. Analysts had expected the division to raise between £50m and £70m after the company poured cold water on earlier estimates that it might be worth up to £150m.

As part of its reorganisation, Rank has already raised about £300m from the sale of businesses including its engineering division and the Shearings bus-holiday operation. It still plans to sell its stake in the Rank Xerox office equipment venture, worth an estimated £930m.

The sale of the film distribution arm is the latest move in an increasingly urgent attempt to inject some sparkle into one of the great names in the British entertainment industry which in

recent years has lost its lustre. When Andrew Teare arrived a year ago he found the group in less robust shape than he had believed and he has struggled to gain the support of the City which has marked Rank's shares lower ever since his arrival.

They closed yesterday 7p higher at 427.5p, but they have fallen from a high of 545p soon after Mr Teare arrived last spring. Carlton's shares ended 3.5p higher at 519.5p.

Mr Teare has not been idle, spending more than £400m on acquisitions – even more than he has raised from disposals – reappointing three of four divisional directors and revamping the group's accounting policies. Despite all that, however, Rank's return on capital remains well below target.

28 more stores planned by La Senza

Nigel Cope
City Correspondent

La Senza, the specialist lingerie retailer whose shares have halved since it floated on the Alternative Investment Market last year, is to open a further 28 stores this year and launch a range of own-brand beachwear.

The announcement accompanied a £1.5m loss for the year to 1 February – in line with a profit warning in January.

La Senza is using the £1.9m raised from last May's flotation to add to its chain of 39 stores.

Of the 28 openings planned for the next 12 months, two will be in London, with a second store on Oxford Street and the other on Kings Road, Chelsea.

La Senza is keen on developing its product lines and will launch its "La Senza Beach" range of swimwear later this month.

The results announcement included an upbeat trading statement which showed like-for-like sales since the year-end had risen 11 per cent on the same period last year. The figures pushed La Senza's shares 5p higher to 52.5p compared with their 150p issue price.

La Senza's deputy chairman, Laurence Lewis, described current trading as "promising" and said the company was encouraged by the acceptance of its new spring ranges.

The group's losses of £1.5m

compared in a deficit of £1.8m the previous year. Sales were £18m versus £10m last year.

La Senza launched a loyalty card during the year and 14 stores were opened in the last four months of the year. However, many opened later than expected, forcing the company to issue profits warning in January which knocked 17p off the company's shares.

La Senza says it stands to benefit from the growth in the UK lingerie market which is forecast to expand by over 25 per cent over the next five years.

The group's main competitors include Marks & Spencer,

which still dominates the market, and niche retailers such as Knickerbox.

Some of its stores openings

were delayed last year when squatters took over two sites in London and the Manchester bomb affected its store in the Arndale centre.

IN BRIEF

Ultra beats forecast

Ultra Electronics, the specialist supplier of equipment to the Navy and Air Force, just beat its forecast profit of £14.5m for 1996 made at the time the company floated last October. Turnover was up 27.1 per cent including organic growth of 17.5 per cent and, after an exceptional charge of £600,000 attributed to the cost of providing staff shares in the float, profit before tax was £14.1m, up from £6.4m in 1995. Pro forma earnings per share jumped from 6.9p to 15.1p, compared with the 14.8p forecast last October, but as forecast there will be no dividend this year. An interim dividend will be paid in October. The shares fell 4p to 278.5p.

Johnston Press ahead

Johnston Press, the regional newspaper group, reported pre-tax profits before exceptional items of £23.5m, up from £16.8m in 1995. Analysts said this year should see a further improvement with advertising strong and cover sales rising. There will also be a first time contribution from the newspaper titles acquired from EMAP for £211m last July.

UniChem buys pharmacies

Moss Chemists, the retail division of UniChem, has bought two community pharmacies in Essex and Northumberland for up to £716,000. The deal will increase the number of Moss outlets in Britain to 459.

Building contractor joins AIM

Bickerton Group, a building contractor in the public and private sectors, said it is joining the Alternative Investment Market with a placing of up to 5.1m ordinary shares at 40 pence. Dealings in the oversubscribed issue start on Friday. In the eight months to December, the group achieved pre-tax profits of £226,000 on turnover of £16.2m.

Falling demand hinders UDO

Interim pre-tax profits for UDO Holdings fell to £2.77m from £3.17m. Chairman Mike Wright blamed falling demand in the goods and supplies business. "With the benefit of hindsight we might have reacted more quickly to the falling demand and operational problems," he said. Earnings per share were down to 5.09p from 7.25p. The interim dividend was maintained at 2.75p.

Fee revenue boost for Shandwick

Shandwick's pre-tax profits in the first four months of its current financial year are ahead of the same period a year earlier on the back of an 11.3 per cent increase in comparable fee revenues, chairman Lord Chedlington said at yesterday's annual meeting. He added that like-for-like revenues should grow at more than 10 per cent this year, with a particularly strong performance in their 150p issue price.

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were delayed last year when squatters took over two sites in London and the Manchester bomb affected its store in the Arndale centre.

Announcing a 24 per cent surge in pre-tax profits for last year, Mr Thomas also launched a scathing attack on the wave of demutualisations, which has encompassed institutions rang-

Poor demand hits Walker Greenbank

Nigel Cope
City Correspondent

Heavy restructuring costs and poor demand in the commercial sector hit profits at Walker Greenbank, the fabrics and wallcovering group, last year.

But an upbeat statement about current trading pushed the shares 6.5p higher to 65.5p – still well below the 100p peak they were trading at a year ago.

Profits fell 6 per cent to £9m after a reorganisation charge of £1.2m. The principal costs related to the centralisation of the consumer division's warehousing and distribution operations in addition to the centralisation of the customer services department. This resulted in the closure of five regional branches at the Muraspec commercial wallpaper subsidiary which distributes and sells wallpaper to offices.

Commenting on the outlook after what he described as a year of transition, chairman Charles Wightman said: "Our extensive capital investment programme and the re-structuring of our cost base have positioned us well to take advantage of market which are showing signs of improvement."

"This year I expect our financial performance to rebound as our strategy of investing for the long term begins to bear fruit."

He said the group's commercial business would benefit from the continuing recovery in the UK housing market while North American and the Far East also offered growth opportunities.

The dividend was unchanged at 3.7p.

Co-op is 'not for sale now or in the future'

Magnus Grimond

The Co-operative Bank yesterday angrily rejected the reported £500m attempt by Andrew Regan and his shell vehicle, Lanica Trust, to acquire the bank along with key parts of the co-operative movement.

Terry Thomas, managing director, said: "There's not a chance of his buying the bank. Neither the bank nor its parents are for sale, either now or in the foreseeable future." He added: "I have nearly 800 letters from customers telling me not to sell the bank and it's the same message from management and staff."

Mr Thomas said his correspondents were "without exception" against any sale, some stating they did not want "their"

shareholders to be involved.

Profits at the bank, which is wholly owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, rose from £36.7m to £45.5m in the 12 months to 31 January. The period marked the first full year since the group added an ecological code to the ethical standards adopted in 1992 and updated in 1995.

The profits came on the back of a 27 per cent increase in retail deposits to £2.4bn, double the level of five years ago.

The bank claims a higher penetration of professional and senior managerial socio-economic groups than its rivals, with customers falling into social groups A and B representing 57 per cent of its credit card holders, against an average of 34 per cent for the rest of the industry.

Despite higher lending provisions for bad debts rose only slightly, increasing by £1m to £27.7m last year. The figures reflect the value of the company and which therefore can recommend to shareholders," he said.

The news, which accompanied the announcement of a plunge into losses of £1.9m for 1996, left the shares 1.5p lower at 84.5p.

Speculation about a bidder for the group has centred on Joe Lewis, the reclusive Bahamian-based billionaire who in January raised his stake in Union to 24 per cent. He is thought to

THE INVESTMENT COLUMN EDITED BY TOM STEVENSON

Camas builds on price rises and strong US market

Camas' figures were bang in line with expectations, but the building materials group's shares caught fire yesterday, jumping 3.5p to 81.5p, thanks to chief executive Alan Shearer's optimistic assessment of the outlook for its UK aggregates business, both in terms of price and volume. With the cost base firmly under control and the group's American arm chugging along nicely, there is plainly scope for more growth than analysts had previously thought.

That was just as well, because the figures themselves for the year to December made pretty dismal reading. Pre-tax profits of £22.8m were down on last year's £24.1m, after turnover stagnated at £407.7m.

Earnings per share slipped in line to 5.1p (5.47p) and the barely covered dividend was pegged at 3.75p, for the third year in a row since Camas was floated off from its former parent, English China Clays.

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The real achievement during the year was to increase selling prices in all areas of its UK aggregates arm, despite falls of 10 per cent in volumes.

There is little prospect of the road-building programme picking up any time soon, but improvements in the housing market and in commercial building should ensure price rises of up to about 8 per cent continue to stick.

In the US, the Denver market remains impressively strong, particularly in housing, and ready-mixed and aggregates had another good year. Volumes and prices both improved while costs were squeezed, leading to a 20 per cent increase in profits on turnover 16 per cent higher.

The US market has been growing well for some time now but there is every sign that the good news will continue into 1997.

On the basis of forecast profits this year of £27m and £32m next year, the shares trade on prospective price/earnings ratio of 14, falling to 11.3. Annualised that equates to a forward rating of 11.5 times, compared with 11.9 for rival Bardon, which arguably has a worse balance sheet and weaker cash flow.

Camas has an underlying asset value of 115p, which underpins the share price, as does a yield of almost 6 per

cent and commercial building. He also thinks more contractors will follow Kværner's lead and get rid of their own plant hire subsidiaries to concentrate on what they do best. According to Mr Findlay, customers are looking to forge long-term relationships with those plant suppliers who can provide the necessary standards of service.

The City took heart from the thought that 3 per cent growth in the construction industry would create a much kinder environment, increase capacity use and quite possibly push up hire charges. In a business where every extra pound of turnover converts into 60-65p of extra profit, this ought to be plant hire heaven.

Brokers' forecasts for the current year have moved up from an average £36m to nearer £38m, equal to up to 9.4p of earnings. The shares rose 13p to 139.5p, pricing them at just over 15 times prospective earnings, which looks high enough for an industry where new capacity can be quickly added.

Union pulls out of takeover talks

Magnus Grimond

Union, the former discount house which is being restructured, has pulled out of takeover talks, it emerged yesterday.

Graeme Knox, executive chairman, said that since news of a possible takeover was made public in February, Union had been talking to companies which had shown interest in the group. "We have concluded, however, that at the current time none of these discussions

will lead to an offer that fairly reflects the value of the company and which therefore we can recommend to shareholders," he said.

The news, which accompanied the announcement of a plunge into losses of £1.9m for 1996, left the shares 1.5p lower at 84.5p.

Speculation about a bidder for the group has centred on Joe Lewis, the reclusive Bahamian-based billionaire who in January raised his stake in Union to 24 per cent. He is thought to

have used Union for some of his foreign exchange dealing operations. However, the company would not identify the possible bidders yesterday.

Mr Knox, who joined as non-executive chairman from Scottish Amicable last year, took on executive responsibilities at Union after the departure of George Blunden, the former chief executive, and Ian Martin, the former managing director, in February.

</div

market report / shares

Data Bank

FTSE 100	4236.6	+1.5
FTSE 250	4507.3	+9.9
FTSE 350	2091.7	-3.5
SEAO VOLUME	771.9m shares,	
	69,095 bargains	
Gilts Index	93.52	+0.12

Share spotlight



Mobile phones have ring of confidence despite Wall St

The persistent ring of mobile telephones jerked the stock market into life although New York's tantrums continued to dominate proceedings.

The buzz of excitement was sparked by the latest round of sales figures with three of the top four players reporting strong performances.

Orange, the nation's third-largest mobile group, said its customer base had grown by 109,000 in the first quarter of the year, putting it within half-a-mile of the cherished 1 million mark.

The Orange display coincided with One2One, partly owned by Cable & Wireless, producing a better-than-expected advance to 620,000. On Tuesday Vodafone made an encouraging contribution to industry volumes. Only Cellnet, owned by BT and Securicor, has still to reveal first-quarter figures.

Floated at 205p a year ago,

Orange edged forward 1.5p to 208.5p after 212p. Cable rose 1.5p to 491.5p and Vodafone moved up 2.5p to 278p. BT hit hard on Tuesday as worries surfaced of institutional unease over its MCI deal, rattled a little to 430.5p, up 2.5p.

Simon Cowell at Merrill Lynch has a 12-month target of 255p for Orange and sees

Footsie lost early firmness, ending 11.5 points lower at 4,236.5 as it became apparent New York at least during London trading, was still resilient. Tax-selling again accounted for much of the volume.

Banks were mainly lower with fulsome Salomon Brothers support probably reducing Barclays fall to 4p at 1,009p. The US investment house believes the "unwarranted decline" from February's 1,216p peak has created a buying opportunity.

Tesco managed a 1p advance to 347p as NatWest Securities offered support and the same house gave a further lift to EMI, the showbiz group, up 16p to 1,160p.

Demand Information, the electronic publisher, rose 7.5p to 42.5p on talk of a large deal and an upbeat trading statement next week. The company seemed surprised about the rumoured statement. On Demand shares have been friendlier since early last year when they hit 217.5p. They were 28.5p last month.

Drew Scientific, another former high-flier, seems to be recapturing its old enthusiasm. The shares rose 1.5p to 109.5p, highest for three years. Private investors have shied away from the stock since last year when it peaked at 496p.

General Electric Co was the blue-chip front runner, gaining 7.5p to 383p on reports it has bid for the French government's controlling stake in Thomson-CSF the electronics giant. The British group still has to overcome counter-offers from French parties.

BCG, the old British Gas, rose 3p to 164.5p in busy trading on hopes of a favourable deal with its Ofgas regulator.

Rank gained 7p to 477.5p on the long-awaited film sale and Newcastle Utd made a restrained debut, kicking off with a 5p premium at 140p. MEPC fell 12.5p to 472.5p on lack of takeover action.

Tesco managed a 1p advance to 347p as NatWest Securities

MARKET REPORT

DEREK PAIN

stock market reporter of the year

health care group since last week's upbeat statement and institutional share placing at 52p. Cortecs International, the drugs hopeful, was little changed at 262.5p after Lehman Brothers said "take some profits".

Verry, with a wafer-thin sound system, jumped 5.5p to 54p on a licensing link with a US group and Triftemaster moved ahead 42p to 307p after its system was selected for installation on part of the German automobile network.

Premier Oil rose 2.5p to 39.5p, seemingly on support from Credit Lyonnaise Laing which has put a 48p valuation on the shares. Other oil second-liners were in fine fettle with British Petroleum Syndicate gushing 54.5p to 1,545p on expected developments at its Gulf of Mexico project. But British Petroleum suffered from lower crude prices, off 9.5p to 696p.

Taking Stock

□ Entrepreneur Bob Morton has quietly put together a 6 per cent shareholding in DRS Data & Research, making scanning equipment. The shares gained 1p to 28.5p; they have come up from 23.5p in the past week. Mr Morton used to run Vistec, the computer group taken over by Lynx. He has other quoted interests and is a leading light at Bickerston, a builder, due to arrive on AIM tomorrow.

Pathfinder Properties, a former Business Expansion Scheme company floated last week at 17.5p, gained 1.5p to 35p, partly on hopes other DRS ventures will be drawn into its fold.

Arcadia International, the hotel group, improved 5.5p to 55.5p. It has linked with Sir Terence Conran to develop the City's Great Eastern Hotel which will close this month and be re-opened in 1999. The hotel will be enlarged and banqueting and conference facilities created.

□ Ovoca Resources, traded at 14p, has enlisted a Canadian group to help develop its zinc deposit at Keel, 50 miles from Dublin. Paramount Ventures will pay \$3m for a 50 per cent interest in the promising project and £150,000 for 75 per cent of Ovoca's other Irish prospecting interests.

Share Price Data

Prices are in sterling except where stated. The yield is last year's dividend, grossed up by 30 per cent, as a percentage of the share price. The price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio is the share price divided by last year's earnings per share. The latest financial reports can be obtained free of charge by sending a fax to Exetra or United Securities Market & Suspended Source, FT Information.

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Market leaders: Top 20 volumes

Rank	Volume	Stock	Vol 100	Stock	Vol 100	Stock	Vol 100	Stock
1	2800000	Lloyds TSB	940000	Marie & Sparre	640000	Globe Telecom	400000	
2	2000000	Santander	700000	Amico Group	500000	Siemens	380000	
3	1800000	Santander	700000	MetLife Bank	500000	Siemens	380000	
4	1600000	Santander	650000	Santander	400000	Hornbeam	380000	
5	1400000	Santander	600000	Santander	400000	Courtbank	320000	

FTSE 100 index hour by hour

Open 4262 up 151 11.00 42800 up 119 14.00 42505 up 24

08.00 42604 up 123 12.00 42615 up 132 15.00 42231 down 250

10.00 42568 up 87 13.00 42563 down 227 16.00 42263 down 318

Close 42365 down 115

High Low Stock Price Chg Vol 100 Stock

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business

IT revolution will not disperse our traditional urban centres

It was a big surprise that *The English Patient* won so many Oscars this year precisely because, despite the huge cultural and language differences between the western industrialised countries, each nation buys most of its movies from Hollywood.

The movie industry is an extreme case, but it turns out that the production of almost everything is concentrated in just a few centres.

The pattern of geographical concentration is most pronounced in the US. For example, two-thirds of car and auto parts production takes place in the mid-west, mainly in a few cities in Michigan, such as Detroit and Flint.

But the management guru Michael Porter has detailed many of the geographic clusters or concentrations in particular industries. He analyses, for example, the development of four industries since the Second World War – the printing press industry in Germany, patient monitoring equipment in the US, ceramic tiles in Italy and robotics in Japan.

When you start to think about this pattern of geographical specialisation, its prevalence becomes mesmerising. Next time you are in the supermarket, and are buying some everyday household items, look to see where it is made. Toothpaste? Ireland or Germany. Nappies? United States or France. Bacon? If not home produced, Denmark. There is only one big centre – or at most two or three – for anything that can be traded.

And so we have Hollywood (movies), Seattle and Toulouse (aircraft), City of London (financial services), Paris and Milan (couture) and Detroit and Wolfsburg (cars).

It was almost a century ago that the British economist Alfred Marshall noted that most industry was concentrated in specific districts: cutlery

in Sheffield, cotton in the Manchester area and lace in Nottingham, not to mention coal in Newcastle.

Marshall also set out a fundamental economic explanation, which the economics profession ignored for the next 100 years, only recently returning to it. Paul Krugman at MIT and Brian Arthur at Stanford are among the pioneers of the modern version of economic geography.

As some of these researchers spell out, the world is becoming more like the one Marshall described. The forces for geographical concentration are becoming stronger as the economy becomes increasingly weightless – that is, as the goods and services with greatest economic value-added increasingly take a non-tangible form. There has always been only one Hollywood. Now there is also only one Microsoft, only one Novell, and before long there might be only one Citibank.

Marshall saw three explanations for the existence of geographical clusters; they have a pool of skilled labour for companies to choose from and a range of companies for workers to apply to; they create a network of suppliers and specialised services; and they foster the exchange of ideas and information, encouraging technical progress. Krugman and Arthur have translated Marshall's arguments into the language of modern economics.

Geographical concentration is the result of what economists call increasing returns to scale, or what an engineer would describe as positive feedback. This means that the more a company does becomes beneficial to its users the more other people are using it, because it sets a common standard. There are countless examples of one product squeezing another out of the market entirely because of network effects – for example, the VHS rather than the Beta standard for



When you are in the supermarket, look to see where everyday items are made.
Toothpaste?
Ireland or Germany.
Nappies? US or France

\$50m-\$100m. Or there can be increasing returns in the marketing and distribution of a product: the bigger it gets, the better McDonald's does because customers know the brand and know what they are getting.

The most important kind of positive feedback in marketing exploits network externalities. This term just means that a product becomes more beneficial to its users the more other people are using it, because it sets a common standard. There are countless examples of one product squeezing another out of the market entirely because of network effects – for example, the VHS rather than the Beta standard for

video cassette recorders, the spread of the DOS operating system for computers, the use of petrol or gasoline to power car engines.

Increasing returns or positive feedback create the basic virtuous circle that leads to the concentration of production in a relatively few places. Companies want to be in the place where there are the workers to make their product and customers to buy it.

Transport costs make a difference to the basic tendency towards geographical agglomeration. If they are too high, it will discourage an industry from clustering in one place. Equally, a reduction in transport costs can often permit greater concentration in one place – a fact very relevant to weightlessness, where transportation costs are nearly zero.

New technology will disperse this kind of geographical concentration. The view that modern computer and communications technologies will shift work out of cities is widespread. There are certainly some examples of big companies dispersing their workforce in this way. Telephone operators, for example, are unlikely to sit together in one big building in the centre of town. Some sit in offices far removed from the big cities they mostly serve. Some work at home. Technology has made it easier to work in many new areas.

But it is wrongheaded to predict that technology marks the end of economic concentration in urban centres. If production can occur anywhere, it might as well take place in the places where it has already started. The increasing weightlessness of economic activity is dramatically increasing the scope of increasing returns to scale and decreasing transport costs. Both tend to favour more rather than less clustering. There is therefore huge

scope for more geographical concentration in many parts of the entertainment business or the media, and in professions where advice is increasingly being delivered via technology.

The author, Stephen

The Book That's Sweeping America! has just plonked on my desk. This, to me, is the perfect antidote to those legions of tedious American management books which bring together born-again earnestness with mind-numbing buzz-babble.

The author, Stephen Michael Peter Thomas, shamefully admits in the introduction that "none of his ideas are actually new or different enough to challenge you or make you feel uncomfortable in any way".

The book claims to be interactive, since "you can read the words in any order you want to". It includes challenging exercises for modern executives who need "concrete in their business practice (always a useful tool)".

These teamwork exercises include "changing a tyre at 80 mph", "taking charge of a big ship" and "bomb disposal squad".

The book also mercilessly pillories management jargon, with swipes at the learning organisation, and how easily it can turn into the "forgetting organisation", how to create the humour-free workplace and "managing change". My favourite is the staff exercise pushing a marshmallow (product) across a bed of white-hot coals (development process) to the fair side (the market).

All in all, an essential purgative for anyone who has just taken an MBA. An important part of the book is the prevalence in weightless economies of network externalities, the benefit that users of a product derive the more users there are, and infinite expandability. It is feasible for one company to supply a global market – you only have to think of Microsoft, supplying a huge proportion of the world market for operating system software for personal computers.

In addition, the cost of hardware and cabling, and the perceived importance of access to it, is leading to the wiring of our cities at an astonishing pace. Public buildings such as libraries and cyber-cafes have become the information superhighways. The information technology revolution, far from dispersing work, will make the new economy more urban than ever. And movies like *The English Patient* will continue to be a rarity.

I think Mr Thomas could have had a hand in a press release from the Co-operative Bank I've just received hymning the bank's commitment to an inclusive

partnership approach to its business activities and to providing regular, independently audited reports on its performance with each partner".

The bank's managing director, Terry Thomas, carries on with more of this incomprehensible twaddle: "If companies are to succeed in the

PEOPLE & BUSINESS

Why I Love Business!

Sitting pretty: The latest US management guru

long term they must understand the needs of the various natural partners in a business and that each partner must be treated in balance – not equally, nor in preference but in balance and across time."

Has Mr Thomas been studying at the feet of the Dalai Lama, or is this merely an attempt to emulate his namesake, the popular 1950s film comedian?

Mr Thomas adds that "we believe this all-in approach is the way all businesses will be run in the 21st century". Book your prayer-mat in the ashram now.

One hundred and sixty years of English brewing history drew to a close yesterday when Eldridge, Pope sold its original Thomas Hardy Brewery in Dorchester to the management for £2.4m.

Jeremy Pope, Eldridge, Pope's chief executive and the fourth generation to head the family company, says he feels no pang of regret: "I would be more emotional if I didn't think we were doing the right thing for the people who work at the brewery."

He has sold the brewery to Peter Ward, a former production director at Bass whom Mr Pope recruited two years ago to be general manager.

Hard commercial logic dictated that Eldridge, Pope should concentrate on its fast-growing pub chain, says Mr Pope. The company now owns 200 odd pubs with two about to open in the City – The Shrubland Toad in Bishopsgate and Bar Excellence in Cornhill.

A year ago, Mr Pope put the company's brewing and packaging interests into the newly formed Thomas Hardy Brewery and Dorchester to the management for £2.4m.

Stakis has appointed Ian Payne as managing director of Stakis Casinos. Mr Payne, 44, is currently managing director of Gala Clubs, a division of Buss Leisure, with responsibility for no less than 138 bingo clubs in the UK.

John Willcock

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Sterling	Dollar	Country	Sterling	Dollar
US	16445	7.5	3 months	10001	7.5
Canada	22800	61.56	20746	13885	29.29
Germany	22465	70.63	16703	33.31	59.95
France	22345	70.33	16675	33.07	59.65
Italy	22305	66.42	17044	71.94	159.15
Japan	20132	99.85	265290	12245	54.53
ECU	1415	24.20	72.66	11.12	36.38
Sweden	50485	7.50	20500	7.50	20.47
Netherlands	10406	25.25	71020	6.3695	98.59
Ireland	10405	5.1	15805	5.4	11.9
Spain	22345	12.55	79520	1.41	20.47
Sweden	12534	22.60	640530	7.22	20.47
Switzerland	23448	93.84	14280	49.46	145.39
Australia	12534	14.20	14145	8.45	14.74
Hong Kong	12371	67.29	18458	7.50	14.74
Malaysia	40829	0.40	24228	27.30	80.93
New Zealand*	23609	25.33	74.80	12456	22.24
Saudi Arabia	6307	0.40	37500	1.41	5.59
Singapore	23677	0.40	44393	24.10	70.65

Interest Rates

UK	600%	Germany	250%	US	875%	Japan	500%
Base	600%	Lombard	450%	Funds	500%	Belgium	500%
Intervention	355%	Canada	425%	Gold Funds	525%	Denmark	500%
Discount	355%	Philippines	425%	10 Day Repo	575%	Costa Rica	500%
Advances	270%	Denmark	325%	Sweden	500%	Switzerland	500%

Yield calculated on face value

Interest rates quoted in % per annum

*For the latest foreign exchange rates call 0891 123 3033.

Calls cost 50p per minute.

Life Financial Futures

Contract	Settlement price	High/Low for day	Ex/Conts traded	Open Interest
Long Gil	108.19	108.12-108.13	40354	174542
Long Gold 5d	324.80	324.75-324.80	10200	10200
Long Gold	324.50	324.45-324.50	40725	10704
Japan Govt	100.71	100.65-100.71	5047	10574
3 Mth Sterling	93.01	93.00-93.01	10301	17770
3 Mth Euroster	93.01	93.00-93.01	10301	17770
2 Mth ECU	92.78	92.75-92.78	104474	13353
3 Mth Euroster	92.78	92.75-92.78	104474	13353
3 Mth ECU	92.78	92.75-92.78	104474	13353
FTSE 100	101.13	101.10-101.13	10113	10113
FTSE 250	615.00	615.00-615.00	45150	45150

Settlement price £/day

High/Low for day

Ex/Conts traded

Open Interest

Industrial Metals

Metals	Spot	3 mths	Volume	London Metal Exchange
Aluminium HQ	1500.5-208.5	1500.0-205.5	60350	255
Aluminium Alloy	1480.0-200.0	1500.0-205.0	768	200
Copper A	2260.0-22	2265.5-22	11694	177250
Lead	680.0-0.0	68		

Wisden and MacLaurin open attack on English game

DEREK PRINGLE

Cricket Correspondent

These days, the onset of a new cricket season is not so much heralded by the smell of linseed oil and the sound of the groundsman's mower, as the soundings off within the game's hallowed tones, the *Wisden* almanac.

Wisden is indispensable to those who love cricket, and this

being its 134th edition, is regarded as something of an institution.

However, under the excellent editorship of Matthew Engel, it has never become institutionalised and its spry editorials have routinely failed to kowtow to the cricketing establishment.

This year is no exception and both Engel and Lord MacLaurin, the chairman of the England and Wales Cricket Board, have highlighted the

malaise they perceive to be at the heart of English cricket.

MacLaurin warns that unless England start being successful, the health of the entire game will be jeopardised. "It's so rare for England to win Test matches people can almost remember where they were when it happened," he said in a piece entitled "English Cricket: a manifesto".

He is probably right, particularly when England play

abroad in countries where the touchstones of modern consumer culture such as burger bars are missing. Still, if England's win in New Zealand has not convinced people like Engel and MacLaurin, it has at least given the T-shirt makers among the Barnet Army two more opportunities to print, "I was there" on their merchandise.

Engel, as conscientious as ever, calls for MacLaurin to "Tescoise" cricket in order that it may become an attractive product able to be sold in an imaginative manner at competitive prices.

"Amid the general global mood of cricketing expansionism, England is a spectacular and potentially catastrophic exception," Engel writes. "In 1997 the national team reached a point where even the good days were bad. At the World Cup the England squad resembled a

bad-tempered grandmother attending a teenage rave.

"Unable to comprehend what was happening on the field and off it the players just lingered, looking sullen as well as incompetent. They conveyed as best an impression in Zimbabwe... The consistent failure of the national team is the biggest single cause of the crisis, but it is not the crisis itself.

"The blunt fact is that cricket in the UK has become unattractive to the vast majority of the population. The game is

widely perceived as elitist, exclusionist and dull."

As withering is Engel's assessment of Ray Illingworth's period in charge of England, "it was sad to watch a man whose career embodied so many of the strengths of English cricket flail around and have his failings exposed so hopelessly in the World Cup. He had no long-term strategy, merely faith in his own instincts. It was not enough."

Rovers facing damages claim

Football

ALAN NIXON

Manchester United and Blackburn Rovers are heading for a legal battle over a claim for compensation from Ben Thornley.

The winger is taking legal action against the Rovers centre-half Nicky Marker for a tackle that put him out of the game for over a year. Thornley and United's solicitor, Maurice Watkins, have started proceedings for a civil case seeking payment for a loss of earnings.

Thornley and his legal advisers have been in contact with several potential witnesses to the incident, which happened in a reserve fixture three years ago when Marker caught Thornley on the knee with a tackle.

Shearer boost for England's summer

GLENN MOORE

With the first team today. "I'm doing everything the physio asks of me, he's happy and the specialist is happy," he said.

"I am aware of the danger of coming back too early, but I can only do what my body tells me and if it says I'm fit, I see no point in not playing."

After training yesterday, Shearer flew to London to launch his latest personal endorsement. Braum, the shaver company, joined Umbro, Lucozade and Jaguar as his kit-sponsor; the combined value of these to Shearer is thought to be worth more than £5m. Two further sponsors are being sought – only respected major companies need apply.

Braum's deal is part of their £10m sponsorship of the 1998 World Cup. As such, it represents an act of faith in the England team. "My job is on the line if England don't qualify," the company's UK brand manager said yesterday. At least Glenn Hoddle need not longer feel alone.

Association, he has apologised to Blake, both in front of the full Welsh squad and in private.

A rescue package which could save Bournemouth is unlikely to be opposed by the Football League. A £1.8m takeover by a community-funded appeal has been agreed in principle by major creditors Lloyds Bank.

The new rescue package, helping to make the Second Division side the first community-owned club in Europe, was set up to save the club from closure after receivers were called in.

Terry Venables is unlikely to face any action from the Football League over the involvement of Eddie Ashby, his financial advisor, at Portsmouth.

David Dent, the League secretary, has written to Venables asking for an explanation of Ashby's duties following comments made by director Vic Jenner when he resigned this week.

Ashby, banned for seven years from acting as a director by the DFLA after a string of failed businesses, has no official title at the club, although he is apparently in charge of the day-to-day running of the club that Venables bought for £1 last year.

"We are making immediate inquiries into the position," Dent said, adding that the League is seeking clarification of the management structure at Fratton Park following a statement made by Jenner on Monday which said: "There are certain individuals in the club taking responsibilities which they should not be given."

The Southend defender Leo Roget has had his sending-off against Oxford 11 days ago quashed by the Football Association. Roget was cleared after the FA studied video evidence of the match and agreed with the club that he had been the victim of mistaken identity.

The Surrey referee Steve Bennett showed Roget the red card for an alleged second bookable offence, when the culprit was striker Jeroen Boere.



Northern Ireland's Iain Dowie (No 9) gets the better of the Ukrainian defender Sergei Bezhenar during the World Cup qualifying match in Kiev yesterday. Photograph: AP

Ukraine shock Hamilton

SIMON MULLOCK

reports from Kiev
Ukraine
Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland's hopes World Cup of reaching the World Cup finals in France all but disappeared in the Republika stadium yesterday when Andrei Shevchenko's second-half goal took Ukraine to the top of Group Nine.

Bryan Hamilton's side did well to recover from falling behind to a stunning goal by Vitali Kosovets after only three minutes and equalised through Iain Dowie's penalty 11 minutes later. However, they came under increasing pressure in the second half, cracking in the 71st minute when Shevchenko scored the goal that gave

Ukraine a three-point lead over Portugal at the top of a group that Germany started as favourites to win. Defeat leaves Northern Ireland six points behind the leaders having played a game more.

An error by Keith Gillespie undermined Irish plans soon after kick-off. He lost the ball when trying to dribble out of defence and Kosovets, one of 10 Dynamo Kiev players in the starting line-up, thrashed a 25-yard angled shot past Tommy Wright.

Dowie's 11th international goal brought Northern Ireland level from the penalty spot in the 14th minute after Oleg Luzhnyi had handled the West Ham striker's goal-bound header and was shown the yellow card.

The Ukrainians responded with some neat approach play. Colin Hill did well to intercept Shevchenko's pass as Yuri Kalivnitsiev prepared to shoot, and Kalivnitsiev sent a 25-yard shot skimming just wide. Although Dowie, twice, and Hill could have scored on the counter-attack, Ukraine took control as the match went on. Kardash, Rebrov and Golovko all went close and it looked inevitable that they would score. The goal came when Shevchenko raced on to a pass from Kalivnitsiev and chipped the ball over the advancing Wright.

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King of the Jungle
Chris Hewett on Martin Johnson, the Lions' indomitable captain, page 28

sport

Bowled over
Wisden and Maclaurin launch attack on English cricket, page 29

Botha says tour party is flawed

Rugby Union

DAVID LLEWELLYN

Hardly had the British Isles squad for the tour to South Africa been announced yesterday, than the critics were queuing up to question its content.

Perhaps the most telling view came from South Africa itself, where Nas Botha, the former Springbok captain, was commenting as the announcement was covered on live television. Botha pounced outside-half and full-back as areas of potential weakness in the squad.

"At fly-half, they haven't got a major star and, at full-back, we're looking at Neil Jenkins – but are we looking at Jenkins as a kicker or as a full-back?" Botha said. "As a kicker, he's one of the best in the world but, as a full-back, he's certainly not in the same class as Andre Joubert, for example."

Botha went on to question whether Gregor Townsend would be played at his best position. "Townsend is a talented player but, in my mind, he is a centre rather than a fly-half. When the pressure was really on Townsend during this year's Five Nations, he tried to run Scotland out of trouble and wasn't too successful."

Botha also expressed surprise that Mike Catt had not made the squad, but felt it was a strong side and that the gap between southern and northern hemisphere rugby had narrowed in the last year.

On the domestic front many were surprised by the overlooking of Saracens' in-form scrum-half, Kyran Bracken, more so than his coach, Mark Evans. "I find the decision to omit Kyran baffling, given his current rich vein of form, and only equalled by my astonishment that the alternative seems to be Matthew Dawson, who has been injured most of the season and hardly set the world alight when he was fit."

However, the Lions manager, Fran Cotton, insisted that what was wanted were hard, physical players as he defended the choice of the likes of Neil Baek – "he's always in the opposition faces" – and Peter Clohessy, the Ireland prop who is at present turning out for Queensland in the Super 12s. Both men have recently served six-month bans, back for showing the referee Steve Lander after

ter last year's Pilkington Cup final, while Clohessy served 26 weeks for stamping in the match against France last year.

"Clohessy has served his punishment, let's hope he's learned his lesson," said Conon, a member of the 1974 Lions tour of South Africa, who had the now infamous coded signal "99" which meant they had to get their retaliation first against the physical, bullyboy tactics of the Springboks.

"It is very important to get the physical respect of your opponents in the southern hemisphere and, quite honestly, I do like the thought of a 6ft 8in, eighteen and a half stone captain – Martin Johnson – tapping on the opposition dressing-room door rather than a sly-like winger."

One of those sly-like figures should have been Simon Geoghegan, but the Bath and Ireland wing rang Cotton on Monday. "He said his toe was so bad that it may even be the end of his playing career," Cotton explained. But Geoghegan's withdrawal opened the door for Tony Underwood, who has silenced the critics this season with some fine performances for England and his club, Newcastle.

Newcastle are second only to Leicester in representation, their complement of five bringing the Second Division's contribution to the first professional Lions tour to seven. The presence of six Tigers in the Lions party of 35 equals London Welsh's record of club representation – the Exiles ended up with seven when Geoff Young joined the 1971 tour as replacement. Both once the club that set the standards, have Jeremy Guscott as their sole representative.

England has 18 players selected, Wales eight, Scotland five and Ireland four. There was no room for three of the Home Unions' captains, Phil de Glanville (England), Jim Staples (Ireland) and Jonathan Humphreys (Wales). Mike Catt has also been left at home, as has Jonathan Davies.

The Lions support team is now 12-strong following the co-opting of the kicking coach, Dave Alred, the man England want but the Rugby Football Union says is too expensive. "One thing's for

Chris Hewett on the Lions squad, page 28



Fran Cotton, the Lions manager (fourth from left), at yesterday's announcement of the team to tour South Africa

Photograph: Allsport

Coach fears for victorious Fijians

ROBERT GALVIN
reports from Sydney

Fiji will grind to a halt tomorrow when the tiny Pacific nation enjoys a public holiday to honour its victorious World Cup Sevens rugby union team.

However, amid the euphoria over Fiji's triumph in last month's tournament in Hong Kong, the man charged with curbing Fiji's overall rugby success has mixed feelings.

While acknowledging the scale of Fiji's achievement in beating the major rugby powers in the seven-a-side version of the game, the national Test coach, Brad Johnstone, believes the triumph may prove bittersweet. "One thing's for

sure, it will definitely make my job harder," the 46-year-old former New Zealand Test forward said.

According to Johnstone, who played 13 Tests at prop between 1976 and 1980, Fiji's prowess at the abridged form of the game works against them at the 15-a-side level, his own area of responsibility. He says the true measure of performance in rugby union can only be judged by results in the full-scale game.

Yet in Fiji, it is sevens rugby, regarded as an enjoyable distraction elsewhere in the world, that dominates thinking. When schoolchildren across Fiji's 300 islands get the day off tomorrow, it will be sevens, not the 15-a-side game, that they will play.

The Fijians delighted crowds in Hong Kong with their vibrant attacking approach, leaving one beaten opponent, the Welshman Darren Edwards, to declare them "a class of their own" after their record-seventh win in the tournament.

But at Test level, those attacking skills have proved inadequate to compensate for other weaknesses. Fiji are currently no match for the established nations such as Australia, New Zealand or England.

Unless they switch their attention away from sevens, the gap will only widen. Johnstone believes. "Being a former All Black I find it all totally frustrating," he said. "There is a lack of perception of what is real rugby."

Johnstone believes Fiji have

the potential, if properly directed, to transfer their prowess at sevens to 15-a-side, denying rugby supporters the opportunity to see some of the most naturally gifted players in the world performing to their potential.

"If my players could train every day in the professional environment other nations take for granted they would develop out of this world. They have an amazing ability to play

Pintos," he said.

Johnstone says Fiji – who lack

the financial muscle of the professional rugby nations – cannot yet compete against the top sides at 15-a-side, denying rugby supporters the opportunity to see some of the most naturally gifted players in the world performing to their potential.

"Fijian players have tremendous leg strength, they're naturally fit and agile, and their basic handling and passing skills are outstanding. They are a joy to work with," he said.

Johnstone's current standing at 15-a-side will be tested next month when they travel to New Zealand for a six-match tour, culminating in a one-off Test against the All Blacks on 14 June. Despite the significance of the fixture, Johnstone sees his side suffering because of Fiji's obsession with sevens.

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the financial muscle of the professional rugby nations – cannot yet compete against the top sides at 15-a-side, denying rugby supporters the opportunity to see some of the most naturally gifted players in the world performing to their potential.

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Pintos," he said.

In February this year, McCall broke down in tears during a title fight with Lewis. His pulse from the fight is still being withheld, pending an investigation into why he stopped throwing punches and defending himself.

After the fourth round, he stood and cried in his corner and the referee stopped the fight 55 seconds into the fifth round.

Oliver McCall sent to mental hospital

The former world heavyweight boxing champion Oliver McCall has been detained in a mental hospital after his wife took out an emergency custody order against him.

Documents released on Tuesday said that McCall "presents an imminent danger to himself or others as a result of mental illness or is so seriously mentally ill as to be substantially unable to care for himself."

McCall was evaluated by a mental health expert, who testified at a detention hearing on Saturday night that McCall was mentally ill and in need of hospitalisation. An involuntary commitment hearing is planned to determine whether he should be held for further observation and evaluation.

McCall was placed on 18 months probation in December after pleading guilty to possession of marijuana and cocaine in Illinois. He was also arrested in North Carolina in early April 1996 and charged with marijuana possession.

McCall spent time at a North Carolina drug rehabilitation



McCall in distress after his recent world title defeat

centre in August and at the time his manager, Jimmy Adams, said he was being treated for marijuana and cocaine abuse. "Drugs took over his life, and now he's trying to take his life back," Adams said then.

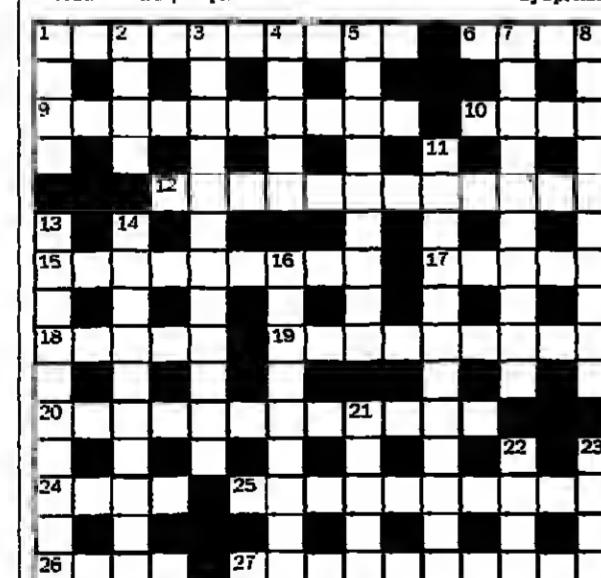
McCall won the World Boxing Council heavyweight title in September 1994 after a second-round knockout of Lemox Lewis. After a successful defence against Larry Holmes, he lost to Frank Bruno in September 1995.

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THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

No. 3263. Thursday 3 April By Spokes



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Wednesday's solution

PAIRIVEINUE SCORCH
AERN AVO
PEILLAGRA ATONIC
EITTE MAEK
RESTORATION
CH S DAI
HEADS OMBUDSMAN
TURBINE GART
POLYGRAPH CARBO
SE ASA ILL
MALEVOLENCE
OIOEYODA
FIGARO DOMINICA
FOE UNA N
ARIEVISIT DIRIGINGINETT

Referee in ban appeal

Football

Kurt Röthlisberger, the international referee accused of attempted bribery, yesterday appealed against a life ban imposed by Uefa, football's European governing body.

Uefa's control and disciplinary committee, which handed out the punishment last Thursday, confirmed it had received the written appeal well within the stipulated deadline.

Röthlisberger, who has officiated at both European and World Cup matches, was barred for alleged attempted bribery in the Champions' Cup match between Grasshoppers and Auxerre in October 1996.

The former Fifa referee rejected the charge that he was in-

volved with any bribery attempt and said the whole problem started after a casual conversation he held with the Grasshopper manager, Erich Vogel, was taken out of context.

"Certainly it was damn speaking in a purely hypothetical fashion before the game about bribery possibilities," said Röthlisberger's lawyer, Peter Treyer. "But the claim of attempted bribery is without any foundation."

Röthlisberger has faced controversy before, and was criticised by Fifa, the game's world governing body, for failing to give a foul against Germany – the victors – in the 70th minute of a 1994 World Cup match against Belgium.

The Swiss newspaper *Blitz*, meanwhile, has accused Röth-

lisberger of offering to bribe the Spanish referee of a World Cup qualifying match between Switzerland and Norway, which the Swiss lost 1-0 last November.

Röthlisberger claimed it was Black that had tried to bribe him to assure a Swiss victory, but subsequently said the matter was not so clear-cut.

While the allegations involve an international match, Fifa said it would not investigate the referee. "What has been going on between Black and Röthlisberger has just been rumours with no solid evidence to back any of these allegations up," Andreas Herren, a Fifa spokesman, said.

Herren said that neither the Norwegians nor the Swiss had complained about the way the qualifier had been conducted.

Blatter blast targets 'cheats'

Sepp Blatter, the general secretary of football's world governing body, Fifa, has accused players of increasingly trying to cheat referees.

Writing in the April issue of *Fifa News*, its monthly newsletter, Blatter also confirmed Fifa's opposition to the use of video technology in matches.

"There is, in many contexts, a growing tendency to deceive the referee," Blatter said. "When a professional star takes a dive, millions of lesser players dive with him. All players, stars and amateurs alike, must acknowledge once and for all that they cannot expect the referee to be sympathetic to their cause when they repeatedly seek to mislead him by simulating fouls and other tricks."

For such behaviour has a name, and not a very pleasant one: cheating. And referees, for all their human fallibility, do not cheat.

Blatter said coaches had a responsibility to make clear to players that misleading the referee "will be neither encouraged nor tolerated".

"We should give more thought to helping referees rather than criticising them," he said. "The referee's job – and that of the assistant referees, too – is hard enough under normal circumstances... but when [the referee] can no longer trust the players around him it is made immeasurably harder."

Blatter said that if video technology were to be introduced "the face of football

would change drastically and irrevocably".

He said that Fifa firmly believed that the game must continue to be controlled by people and that human fallibility must remain a feature of the game.

An Italian amateur player, who had two teeth broken in a goalmouth incident and was sent off for protesting about the foul, got even shorter shrift when he took his case to court.

The court, in the northwest town of Aosta, took just three minutes to rule that the foul on Stefano Gioppo did not constitute a crime. It rejected a charge of grievous bodily harm and a damages suit against Adriano Perucco, whom Gioppo had re-

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